22 MAR 1937.

Seventy-Second Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay

For the Year 1935

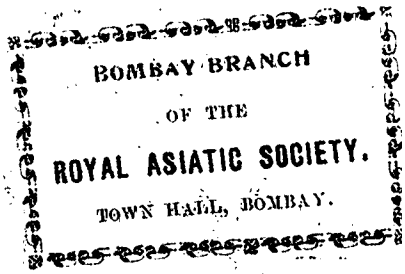
With Appendices

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1937

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

[Price—Re. 1 As. 11 *or* 3*s*.]



gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1935.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PARA.

Meteorology : Economic Conditions, i.e., Prices of Food Grains, etc.—

Rainfall 1
Prices of food-grains 2

CHAPTER II.

Vital Statistics (including Population and Emigration and Immigration)—

Population 3
Estimated population 4
Changes in area 5
Vital Statistics of Europeans and Anglo-Indians 6–7
Indians—Births 8–16
Provincial birth-rate compared with birth-rates of other Provinces .. 9
Birth-rates in Collectorates 10
Birth-rates in rural areas 11
Birth-rates in urban areas 12
Births in Bombay City 13
Births in Sind 14
Births in Cantonments 15
Births according to sex 16
Still-births 17
Verification of Vital Statistics 18
Deaths 19–29
Provincial death-rate compared with those of other Provinces 20
Death-rates in Collectorates 21
Death-rates in rural areas 22
Death-rates in urban areas 23
Death-rates in Sind 24
Death-rates in Cantonments 25
Births *versus* Deaths 26
Deaths according to sex 27
Deaths by Castes or Classes and by sex 28
Deaths according to causes compared with previous years 29
Infant Mortality 30–33
Infant Mortality compared with other Provinces 31
Infant Mortality in urban and rural areas 32
Infant Mortality in 1935 compared with previous years 32
Measures taken to reduce infant mortality 33
Extract from Report of Executive Health Officer, Bombay 33
Summary of Vital Statistics of the Chief towns 34

CHAPTER III.

The State of Public Health in the Province and History of Chief Diseases—

General Remarks on the Health of the Presidency 35
Fevers 36–47
Fever Mortality in previous years 37
Death-rates from Fevers in Collectorates 38
Death-rates from Fevers in urban and rural areas 39
Enteric Fever 40
Deaths from Enteric Fever in urban and rural areas 41
Measles 42
Deaths from Measles in urban and rural areas 43
Relapsing Fever 44
Kala Azar 45
Typhus 46
Cerebro-spinal Fever 47

	PARA.
Respiratory Diseases	48–55
Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in Collectorates	49
Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in urban and rural areas	50
Seasonal Mortality of Respiratory Diseases	51
Phthisis	52
Death-rates from Phthisis in urban and rural areas	53
Pneumonia	54
Death-rates from Pneumonia in urban and rural areas	55
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	56–60
Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa in previous year	57
Dysentery	58
Diarrhœa	59
Death-rates from Dysentery and Diarrhœa (separately) in rural and urban areas	60
Injuries	61–65
Details of deaths from Injuries	62
Deaths from snake-bite	63
Deaths from Rabies	64
Details of suicidal deaths	65
Other causes	66–71
Deaths during child-birth	67
Deaths from child-birth by Collectorates	68
Deaths from child-birth in urban areas	69
Diphtheria	70

CHAPTER IV.

Epidemiology—

Cholera	72–77
Deaths from Cholera by Collectorates	73
Deaths from Cholera in urban and rural areas	74
Brief History of Cholera Epidemic by Registration Districts	75
Preventive Measures	76
Expenditure on Cholera outbreaks and inoculation work	77
Small-pox	78–82
Deaths from Small-pox by Collectorates	79
Deaths from Small-pox in urban and rural areas	80
Brief History of Small-pox Epidemic by Registration Districts	81
Vaccinal Condition	82
Plague	83–88
Deaths from Plague by Collectorates	84
Deaths from Plague in urban and rural areas	85
Brief History of Plague Epidemic by Registration Districts	86
Ratting Operations	87
Anti-plague Measures	88
Influenza	89–91
Deaths from Influenza in previous years	90
Brief History of Influenza Epidemic by Registration Districts and Collectorates	91

CHAPTER V.

Fairs and Festivals—

Fairs	92

CHAPTER VI.

Urban Sanitation—

Number of Medical Officers of Health	93
Number of Sanitary Inspectors	94
Municipal Sanitary Works	95
Expenditure on Public Health in Municipalities	96
Municipal water-supplies	97
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	98

CHAPTER VII.

	PARA.
Rural Sanitation—	
District Health Officers	99
Land acquisition in villages	100
Village water-supply	101
District and Taluka Local Boards	102
Village Sanitary Boards	103
Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats	104

CHAPTER VIII.

Malaria—	105–113
Incidence	105
Deaths from Malaria in the Presidency	106
Deaths from Malaria in Collectorates	107
Relation of deaths from Malaria to deaths from Fevers	108
Seasonal Mortality of Malaria	109
Deaths from Malaria in urban and rural areas	110
Anti-Malarial Measures	111
Distribution of quinine	112
Special inquiries and investigations	113

CHAPTER IX.

Maternity and Child Welfare—	
The Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association, Poona	114
Miss Piggot's Dais' Improvement Scheme, Hyderabad (Sind)	115
The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association	116
The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society	117
The Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council	118

CHAPTER X.

School Hygiene and Medical Inspection of School Children	119

CHAPTER XI.

Health Propaganda—	
Sanitary Association	120
Red Cross Societies	121
Health and Baby Week	122
Village Improvement Scheme	123

CHAPTER XII.

Public Health Administration—	124–126
Personnel of the Public Health Department and other matters	124
Selected Districts	125
Changes in the strength of the establishment	126
Training of Sanitary Officers	127

CHAPTER XIII.

Vaccination—	
Primary Vaccination	128
Re-vaccination	129
Vaccination of Pilgrims at Karachi	130
Cost of Vaccination	131
Vaccine Institute, Belgaum	132
Compulsory Vaccination	133
General Remarks	134

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XIV.

	PARA.
Other Public Health Services—	
Public Health Laboratories	135–136
Poona Laboratory	135
Karachi Laboratory	136
Municipal Laboratory, Ahmedabad	137
Public Analyst (Food Adulteration)	138
Sanitary Works Civil	139
Industrial Hygiene including Hygiene of Mines	140
Port Health	141–142
Port of Bombay	141
Port of Karachi	142

CHAPTER XV.

General Remarks—	143–146
Public Health Acts	143
Public Health Essays	144
Personal Proceedings and Office	145
Board of Public Health Works	146

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I (abolished).

APPENDIX II.

	PAGES
Death-rates before and after completion of drainage and water supply ..	1

APPENDIX II-A.

Table showing Health Services in Rural and Urban areas	2–3

APPENDIX II-B.

Table showing Maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors, etc., in rural and urban areas	4–5

APPENDIX II-C.

Table showing the annual Income and Expenditure of Institutions under the Public Health Department	6–7

APPENDIX III.

Annual Form No.	I	Births	8–9
Do.	I(*a*)	Still-births	10–11
Do.	II	Births and Deaths	12–15
Do.	III	Deaths by Months	16–27
Do.	IV	Deaths by Ages	28–51
Do.	V	Deaths by Classes and by sex	52–57
Do.	VI	Deaths by Districts and Towns classified by Causes together with details of Births ..	58–81
Do.	VI(*a*)	Deaths by Districts and Towns classified by certain diseases	82–105
Do.	VII	Deaths from Cholera	106–107
Do.	VIII	Deaths from Small-pox	108–109
Do.	IX	Deaths from Fevers	110–111
Do.	X	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	112–113
Do.	XI	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	114–115
Do.	XII	Deaths from Plague	116–117

APPENDIX IV.

PAGES

Statement No. I showing the particulars of vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1935–36 118–143

Statement No. II showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in each of the official years ending 31st March 1926–36 144–145

CHARTS.

Facing page

I. Total deaths and deaths by causes, etc. 1

II. Death-rates by age-periods, etc. 7

III. Chart showing Infant Mortality rate 10

IV. Comparative Diagram of Deaths by causes, etc. 16

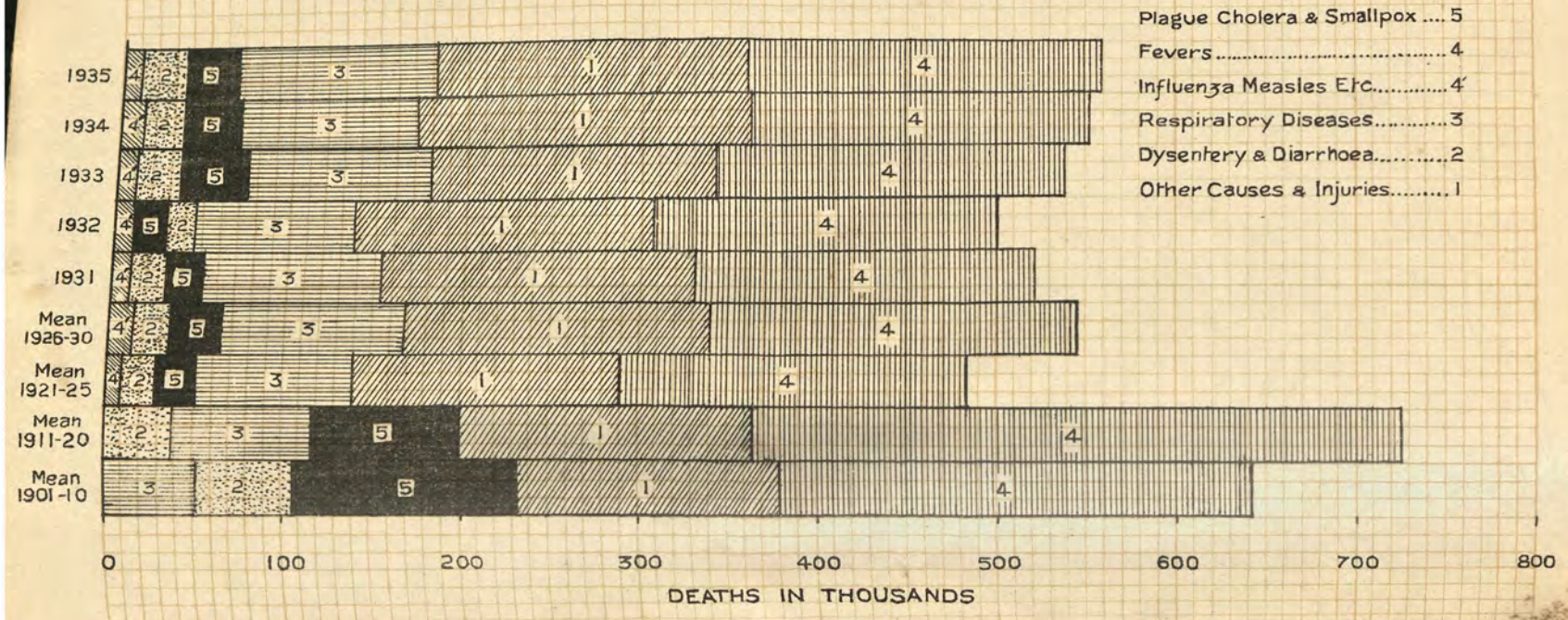
V. Chart showing mortality rate from Fevers and Malaria .. 18

VI. Weekly incidence of deaths from Epidemic Diseases 26

VII. Annual incidence of deaths from Epidemic Diseases 30

VIII. Chart showing success rates of primary vaccinations 59

CHART I
DEATHS IN 1935 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.



ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH FOR 1935.

CHAPTER I.

METEOROLOGY : ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, *i.e.*, PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS, ETC.

1. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the month of June was in defect of the normal almost throughout the Presidency though the deficiency was not so marked in the Surat District and practically the whole of the Konkan. In July, good rain was received almost all over Gujarat, the Konkan, the East Khandesh District and the Mawal Tract in the Deccan. The rainfall of August was in excess of the normal in the South Deccan and the Karnatak, it being in defect of the usual amount elsewhere in the Presidency. The latter half of this month however brought good and general rain almost all over the Presidency. The month of September opened with good and widespread rain almost throughout the Presidency. The rainfall in October was in excess of the normal over most of the Deccan, the Karnatak and the Kanara District and in defect in the Presidency.

Sind.—The rainfall in Sind during the year was normal in most parts except in Hyderabad and Sukkur Districts where it was below normal. It was mostly limited to the months of July and August.

Gujarat.—In June the rainfall in Gujarat except the Surat District was far below the requirements. In July although it was well received almost all over Gujarat, it proved rather in excess of requirements in parts of South Gujarat in the latter half of the month. The deficiency of rainfall in August was not so marked in South Gujarat as it was elsewhere in the Presidency. The rainfall was rather heavy in September while it was light and scattered in October.

Konkan.—The rainfall in June though below the usual amount, was well distributed. It was good in July, rather deficient in August and widespread in September while it was up to the requirements during the month of October.

Karnatak and Deccan.—In June the rainfall was far below the requirements. In July it was generally inadequate in the Deccan (excluding the East Khandesh District and the Mawal) and the Karnatak. It was in excess in the first half of August while the latter half brought good rain. The rain was widespread during the month of September. In October it was in excess of the normal and was more substantial in the latter half of the month.

2. *Prices of food grains.*—The prices of food grains in the Gujarat were higher than those in the previous year by 2 per cent. but lower by 5 per cent. in the Deccan, 10 per cent. in the Karnatak and 5 per cent. in the Konkan. The prices in Bombay City were higher by 6 per cent. while those in Sind were not very much higher than in the previous year.

CHAPTER II.

VITAL STATISTICS (INCLUDING POPULATION AND EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION).

3. The Presidency is divided into four Registration Districts comprising twenty-nine Collectorates (including Bombay City); two hundred and forty-four Rural Circles (Talukas and Mahals); one hundred and six Town Circles and eight Cantonments. These divisions are shown in Appendix III to this Report.

Population.—The birth and death ratios are calculated on the census population of 1931. According to this census the population of the Presidency including Sind is 21,808,756 and is distributed as follows:—Rural Circles 17,599,142; Town Circles 4,132,644 and Cantonments 76,970. This population includes the figures for Europeans and Anglo-Indians also. Separate information by localities for these communities is not available.

4. *Estimated population.*—In accordance with Government of India's letter, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 96-43/32-H, dated the 15th August 1932, printed in the preamble to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9227, dated the 26th November 1932, the estimated population for the year 1935 for the Bombay Presidency and the birth and death-rates calculated thereon are given in the following table:—

Census population of 1931.	Estimated mid-year population of 1934.	Estimated mid-year population of 1935.	Number of births, 1935.	Birth-rate per mille of estimated population.	Number of deaths in 1935.	Death-rate per mille of estimated population.
21,808,756	22,670,283	22,893,058	806,989	35·25	557,519	24·34

The estimated mid-year population for the year 1931 excluding migration is calculated to be 21,906,147 according to the method of "natural increase". The mid-year population for subsequent years has been calculated by the same method. The figure for 1935 thus obtained is 22,893,058. The birth and death-rates per mille of estimated population for the year 1935 work out to 35·25 and 24·35 respectively as against 37·00 and 25·56 calculated on the census population of 1931. The birth and death-rates on estimated population for the year 1934 were 34·43 and 24·45 respectively.

5. *Changes in Area.*—There have been no changes in Area during the year.

European and Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics.

6. *Europeans.*—The European population according to the census of 1931 is 24,604. In 1935, the number of births recorded was 278 against 289 in the previous year giving a ratio of 11·30 per mille of population

against 11·74 in 1934. Of the births, 143 were males and 135 females against 164 and 125 in the previous year. There were 100 deaths equal to a death-rate of 4·06 as compared with 101 and 4·11 respectively in the previous year. Of these deaths, 68 were males and 32 females against 72 and 29 respectively in 1934.

7. *Anglo-Indians.*—The population according to the census of 1931 is 16,106. The number of births registered was 293 against 266 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population for the year under report was 18·19 as compared with 16·51 in 1934. Of the births 152 were males and 141 females against 142 and 124 in the previous year. There were 166 deaths as against 147 in 1934, the death-rate being 10·31 against 9·13 in 1934.

Deaths by Ages.—The age distribution of the deaths of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is as shown in the table below :—

Age periods.	Deaths, 1935.	
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.
Under 1 year	9	28
1— 5 years	4	18
5—10 „	1	6
10—15 „	..	3
15—20 „	1	3
20—30 „	7	14
30—40 „	11	21
40—50 „	14	23
50—60 „	23	17
Over 60 „	30	33
Total	100	166

The cause of deaths among Europeans and Anglo-Indians is as shown below :—

——	Year.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
Europeans ..	1934	..	..	7	6	19	6	63	101
	1935	..	..	11	4	16	6	63	100
Anglo-Indians ..	1934	1	..	15	12	41	4	74	147
	1935	1	2	17	13	46	12	75	166

Vital Statistics of Indians.

8. *Births.*—The total number of births registered during the year under report was 806,989 showing an increase of 26,468 over the figure for 1934 and also an increase over previous 3 decennial mean figures, viz. 1901–10, 617,736, 1911–20, 669,799; and 1921–30, 687,256.

The number of births recorded in the previous years and the corresponding birth-rates were as follows :—

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1901–10 mean	617,736	33·42
1911–20 ,, ...	669,799	34·20
1921–30 ,, ...	687,256	35·86
1931	786,571	36·07
1932	782,917	35·90
1933	793,733	36·39
1934	780,521	35·79
1935	806,989	37·00

9. *Provincial birth-rate compared with birth-rates of other Provinces.*— The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 37·00 against 35·79 in the previous year. The rates recorded in the Provinces of India for the last two years show an increase in birth-rates in all the provinces except Assam and United Provinces as may be seen in the table below :—

	1934.	*1935.*
Madras	36·17	36·99
Bengal	29·34	32·74
Assam	30·62	30·26
Burma	30·22	33·03
Bihar and Orissa	33·66	34·65
United Provinces	36·74	36·04
Punjab	40·01	45·57
Central Provinces	44·80	44·93
Bombay	35·79	37·00

The birth-rate in the Bombay Presidency remains high as is also the case with other Provinces and is primarily responsible for the high maternal and infant mortality rates.

10. *Birth-rates in Collectorates.*—Of the 28 districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (51·12) and the lowest (14·57) in Hyderabad. Eleven districts returned a birth-rate of 40 or more per mille of the population, eight between 30 and 40 and nine under 30. In the presidency as a whole the birth-rate for rural areas was 37·35 and for urban areas 35·56 against 36·16 and 34·24 in 1934.

11. *Birth-rates in rural areas.*—Of the one hundred and eighty-three talukas, petas and mahals in the Presidency proper, one hundred and fifty-four, *i.e.*, 84 per cent. returned rates over 35 per mille of the population ; twenty-eight of these areas returned birth-rates over 50 per mille ; eighty-one areas, birth-rates between 40 and 50 per mille and

forty-five areas, birth-rates between 35 and 40 per mille. Birth-rates between 30 and 35 per mille were returned by twenty-one areas and rates below 30 per mille were returned by eight areas comprising 4 per cent. of the total areas. The rates varied from 76·35 per mille in Mulshi Petha in Poona District and 58·57 per mille in Bardoli Taluka in Surat District to as low a figure 14·15 in Ambernath Taluka in Bombay Suburban District and 20·52 in Poona City Taluka. The low rate in Ambernath Taluka is due to preponderance of male population in the area and that of Poona City Taluka due to defective registration.

12. *Birth-rates in urban areas.*—Out of eighty-five urban areas in the Presidency proper, twenty-four returned birth-rates exceeding 40 per mille of population. The number of towns reporting birth-rates between 30 and 40 and 20 and 30 per mille of population were 27 each. The remaining 7 towns recorded birth-rates under 20 per mille of the population as follows :—Yeola 18·98 ; Mahad 18·71 ; Ratnagiri 16·27 ; Bassein 15·45 ; Poona Suburban 14·15 ; Sangamner 13·94 and Uran 13·52. Some improvement in registration of births has been noticed during the year. The number of towns reporting rates below 20 per mille has reduced from 12 in 1934 to 7 in 1935, and also the rates for towns, viz., Yeola, Mahad and Ratnagiri have shown an appreciable increase as compared with 1934. Much more improvement is however to be expected in this respect and this will be possible if the local bodies pay more attention to this vital question and the public shake off their apathy regarding notification of domestic occurrences. The officers of this Department during their tours lose no opportunity for stressing the importance of the correct registration of Vital Statistics and means are suggested for improving the system of registration. Registration of Vital Statistics forms the basis of all public health work and unless greater attention to their correct recording is paid, efforts to improve sanitation or public health will not meet with complete success.

13. *Births in Bombay City.*—The births recorded in Bombay City were 34,114 or 686 more than in the previous year equivalent to a birth-rate of 29·37 per mille or an increase of ·59.

14. *Births in Sind.*—The birth-rate for the Sind Registration District was 20·33 per mille of population against 19·53 in 1934. As compared with the previous year an increase of 3,114 births was recorded in the Registration District during the year. The birth-rate for rural areas was 16·81 per mille and for urban areas 37·80 as against 15·96 and 37·27 per mille respectively in the previous year. The urban birth-rate this year also greatly exceeds the rural birth-rate in contrast to the Presidency proper where the reverse is invariably the case. In both urban and rural areas there was an increase of 350 and 2,764 births respectively as compared with the previous year. In spite of the above increase the returns do not show any improvement in the registration of Vital Statistics as can be seen from the continued disparity between the figures recorded in rural and urban areas. During the year under report all the districts except Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar showed an increase in births which was more marked in Sukkur and

Larkana districts than in the rest. Thar and Parkar District recorded a fall of 976 births as compared with the preceding year. Of the sixty-one talukas and mahals in Sind not one returned a birth-rate above 40 per mille of population. One recorded rate between 30 and 35. Sixteen talukas had rates between 20 and 30, thirty-seven talukas between 10 and 20 and seven talukas below 10 per 1,000 of population. Among urban circles also the variations in birth-rates are marked and reflect rather adversely on the system of registration. Of the twenty town circles only one recorded a birth-rate of over 40 per mille of population, viz., Karachi (50·86). Five had birth-rates between 30 and 40, three between 20 and 30, nine between 10 and 20 and the remaining two below 10 per mille of population.

15. *Births in Cantonments.*—Of the eight Cantonments, Karachi (59·94), Ahmednagar (29·08), Kirkee (27·37), Poona (15·32), Ahmedabad (15·25) and Deolali (14·39) show high birth-rates while low rates were recorded in Hyderabad (9·48) and Belgaum (5·72).

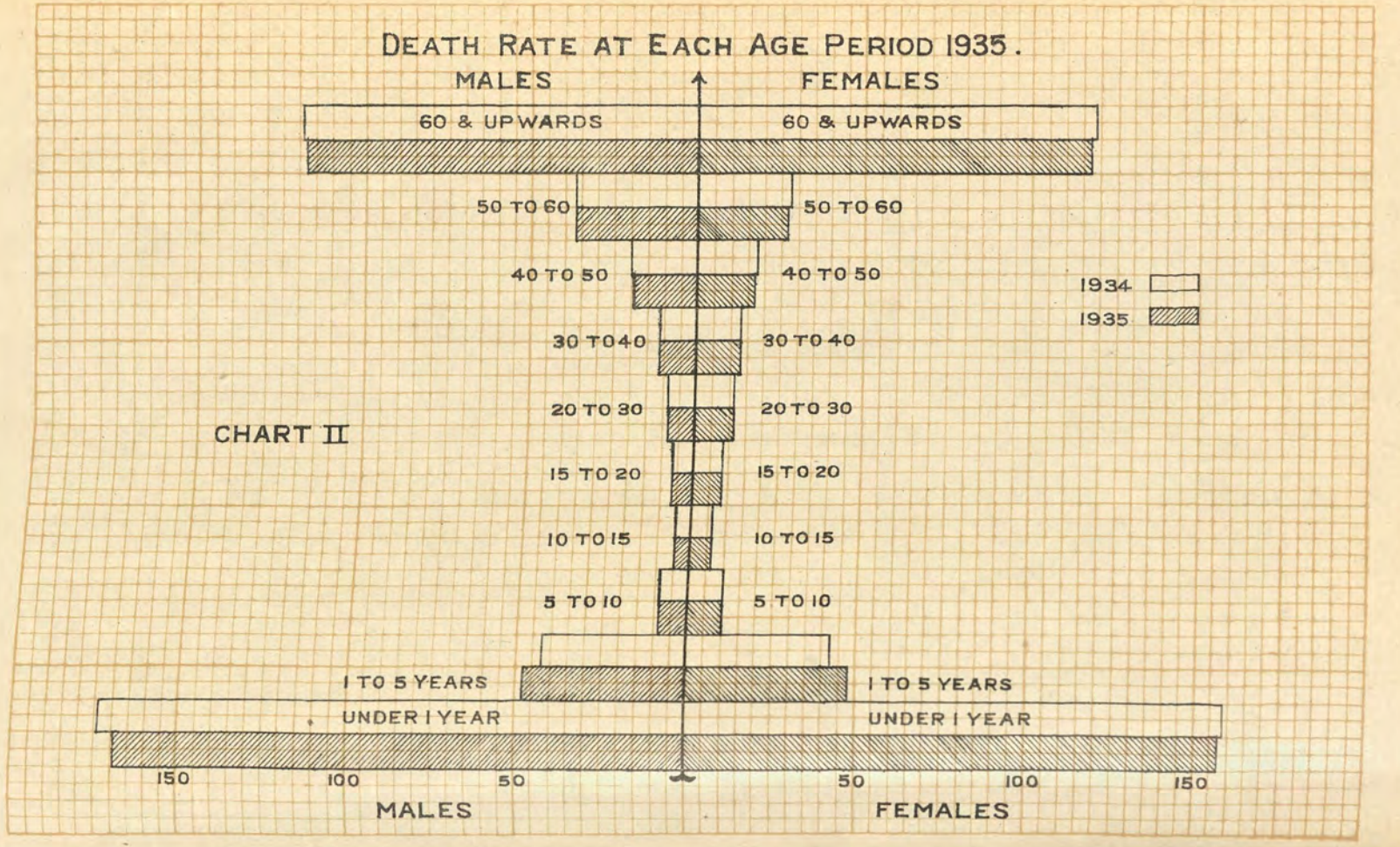
16. *Births according to sex.*—Out of the 806,989 births, 419,470 were males and 387,519 females equal to ratios of 19·23 and 17·77 per mille of population as compared with 404,571 and 375,950 and 18·55 and 17·24 respectively in the previous year. For every 100 female births there were 108·24 male births, the previous year's ratio being 100 to 107·61.

17. *Still-births.*—During the year, 13,738 still-births were registered, i.e., 1·70 for every 100 live-births. The percentage of still-births to live-births recorded varied from ·11 for Thar and Parkar District to 6·86 for the city of Bombay. Distribution by classes, sex and Collectorates is shown in Annual Form No. I-A.

18. *Verification of Vital Statistics.*—The Officers of the Public Health Department detected 567 births and 7 deaths in the Central Registration District, 796 births and 46 deaths in Northern Registration District, 631 births and 57 deaths in Southern Registration District and 206 births in Sind Registration District which had not been registered.

19. *Deaths.*—The year under report shows a slight increase in the recorded deaths as compared with those of the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 557,519 in 1935; 554,311 in 1934, the quinquennial average being 536,568 (Graph No. I). The number of deaths recorded in previous years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1901–10 mean	639,483	34·55
1911–20 ,, ...	722,331	36·86
1921–30 ,, ...	514,420	26·73
1931	519,377	23·82
1932	502,474	23·04
1933	540,677	24·79
1934	554,311	25·42
1935	557,519	25·56


DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE PERIOD 1935.
MALES
FEMALES
60 & UPWARDS
60 & UPWARDS
50 TO 60
50 TO 60
40 TO 50
40 TO 50
30 TO 40
30 TO 40
20 TO 30
20 TO 30
15 TO 20
15 TO 20
10 TO 15
10 TO 15
5 TO 10
5 TO 10
1 TO 5 YEARS
1 TO 5 YEARS
UNDER 1 YEAR
UNDER 1 YEAR
1934
1935
CHART II
150
100
50
50
100
150
MALES
FEMALES

20. *Death-rate compared with those of other Provinces.*—The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 25·56 per mille. The death-rate in 1934 was 25·42, the quinquennial mean being 25·32. The death-rates in the Provinces of India show a decline in all the provinces except Assam as may be seen in the table below :—

	1934.	*1935.*
Madras	24·95	24·89
Bengal	23·58	22·67
Assam	19·64	21·41
Burma	20·62	20·42
Bihar & Orissa	26·05	25·13
Punjab	27·70	24·89
Central Provinces	37·22	34·35
United Provinces	26·75	24·78
Bombay	25·42	25·56

21. *Death-rates in Collectorates.*—In the Presidency proper the districts of Nasik, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Poona, Panch Mahals, Bombay Suburban, Thana and Surat showed an increase which was rather marked in Nasik (36·36), West Khandesh (35·95), Sholapur (35·69) and Kanara (28·61). The death-rates for rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 25·18 per mille and 27·22 per mille respectively against 25·16 and 26·47 in 1934.

22. *Death-rates in rural areas.*—Of the one hundred and eighty-three talukas, petas and mahals in the Presidency proper no taluka recorded a death-rate above 50 per mille of population. Eleven returned death-rates between 40 and 50 per mille, twenty death-rates between 35 and 40 per mille, thirty-eight between 30 and 35 per mille, ninety-eight between 20 and 30 per mille and the remaining sixteen returned death-rates below 20 per mille. There is no material variation in these figures from that of last year's figures. The highest rate was reported in Malegaon Taluka of Nasik District which was due to higher incidence of cholera and fevers in the taluka during the year and lowest in Ambernath Taluka.

23. *Death-rates in urban areas.*—Out of the eighty-five urban registration circles in the Presidency proper three reported a death-rate over 50 per mille, 7 returned death-rates between 40 and 50 per mille of the population, eleven death-rates between 30 and 40 per mille, thirty-three death-rates between 20 and 30 per mille and the remaining thirty-one returned death-rates below 20 per mille. Death-rates in these groups of urban areas are practically the same as last year; the only differences are the number of urban registration circles reporting death rates between 30 and 40 has fallen from 18 to 11 but there is an increase from 27 to 33 in the group reporting death rates between 20 and 30. Death-rates varied from 55·26 per mille for Borsad town and 54·36 for Viramgaum town to 8·70 per mille for Uran and 10·18 for Honavar town. The death rates of towns in Gujarat are as a rule higher

than the death-rates of rural areas. The main causes of this high death rates are fevers and respiratory diseases among which tuberculosis may be taken to play an important role. The towns on the coast line are the healthiest in the Presidency and Uran which is a popular health resort returns the lowest death rate. The deaths recorded in Bombay City were 29,117 or 1,920 more than in the previous year the ratio being 25·07 per mille or an increase of 1·66.

24. *Death-rates in Sind.*—In Sind Registration District 47,249 deaths were registered as against 48,489 in 1934. The recorded death-rate for the whole province works out to 12·19 per mille in 1935 as against 12·51 in 1934 and 16·47 the decennial mean. The highest death-rate (15·31) was recorded in Karachi District and the lowest (7·18) in Upper Sind Frontier District. All the districts except Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts show lower death-rates than in the previous year and all the districts except Hyderabad show lower death-rates than the mean of the previous 5 years. The urban death-rate in 1935 was 20·36 as compared with 18·68 in 1934. The urban death-rates varied from 28·92 per mille in Hyderabad town circle to 2·99 for Nawabshah town circle. Out of the twenty urban circles in Sind four recorded death-rates above 20 per mille and the remaining sixteen returned death-rates below 20 per mille. The rural death-rate during 1935 was 10·53 as compared with 11·26 in 1934. It varied from 20·56 in Diplo rural circle of Thar and Parkar District to 5·38 in Tatta rural circle of Karachi District. Out of the sixty-one talukas and Mahals in Sind, only one returned a death-rate between 20 and 30 per mille of the population, thirty-two death-rates between 10 and 20 per mille and twenty-eight death-rates below 10 per mille. Registration of Vital Statistics in Sind is defective as is clear from some of the rates quoted above. For instance the death rates of 2·99 reported for 1935 and 2·56 reported for 1934 by Nawabshah Town are evidently due to many deaths being missed.

25. *Death-rates in Cantonments.*—The lowest death-rate (5·96) was recorded in Hyderabad cantonment and the highest (28·77) in Kirkee. The death-rates recorded in other Cantonments were Ahmednagar 18·58, Karachi 15·86, Poona 14·33, Ahmedabad 12·84, Deolali 11·94 and Belgaum 6·93 per mille of the population.

26. *Excess of births over deaths.*—During the year under report 806,989 births were recorded. Out of these 657,257 were in rural areas while 149,732 recorded in urban areas. The total number of deaths recorded in the Presidency was 557,519 of which 442,913 were reported from rural areas and 114,606 from urban areas. The excess of births over deaths was 249,470 against 226,210 in 1934.

27. *Deaths according to sex.*—During the year under report the deaths of 288,120 males and 269,399 females were recorded giving death-rates of 25·14 per mille and 26·03 per mille respectively against 24·93 and 25·95 per mille in 1934. In the Presidency the ratio of male to female deaths among the total deaths was 106·95 to 100 as compared with 106·37 to 100 in 1934. In Sind the ratio of male to female deaths

was 129·34 to 100 as compared with 127·21 to 100 for 1934. In Bombay City the figure was 120·28 to 100 as compared with 119·47 in 1934.

28. Deaths by castes or classes and by sex are recorded in Annual Form No. V, Appendix III.

29. *Deaths according to causes compared with previous years.*—The following table shows the number of deaths in 1935 and the ratios per 1,000 of the population arranged according to causes and contrasted with the figures for 1934 and with the average for the preceding five years :—

	1934.		1935.		Mean for five years.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio	Number	Ratio.
Cholera	11,362	·52	11,235	·51	10,860	·51
Small-pox	5,516	·25	13,976	·64	7,834	·39
Plague	13,307	·61	2,453	·11	12,169	·56
Fevers	201,405	9·24	204,752	9·39	202,319	9·56
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ..	26,301	1·20	26,130	1·19	25,025	1·18
Respiratory Diseases ..	106,568	4·89	115,262	5·28	99,588	4·70
Injuries	8,059	·37	8,036	·36	8,001	·38
Other causes	181,793	8·34	175,675	8·05	170,772	8·04
All causes	554,311	24·42	557,519	25·56	536,568	25·32

Graphs showing the incidence of deaths under the chief causes for the year under report compared with the previous years are shown in Charts I and IV. Graphs showing the annual incidence of deaths under the chief epidemic diseases, Cholera, Small-pox and Plague are shown in Chart VII.

Infant Mortality.

30. There were 132,244 deaths under one year giving a ratio of 163·87 per 1,000 registered births as against 130,635 or a ratio of 167·37 in 1934. This rate is lower than that of 1934 but is still higher than ratios of three years prior to 1934. The male and female rates were 170·27 and 156·95 respectively as against 174·82 and 159·35 in 1934. Of the infants who died, 50,634 i.e., 38·28 per cent. of the total infant mortality died before they were one month old, 28,514 of these were under one week and 22,120 over one week. Of the remaining 45,800 i.e., 34·63 per cent. were over one month and under six months and 35,810 i.e., 27·08 per cent. were between six and twelve months old. In 1934 the percentages in these age groups were 38·14, 35·25 and 25·85 respectively.

31. *Infant Mortality in the Provinces.*—In the provinces of India the infant death-rates are as under :—

Infant deaths per 1,000 registered births :—

——	1934.	1935.	——	1934.	1935.
Madras ..	192·68	178·47	Bihar and Orissa.	149·95	129·20
Bengal ..	189·2	158·51	Punjab ..	187·40	155·19
Assam ..	165·36	163·22	United Provinces.	184·64	157·20
Burma ..	219·39	186·04	Central Provinces.	253·47	223·54
			Bombay ..	167·37	163·87

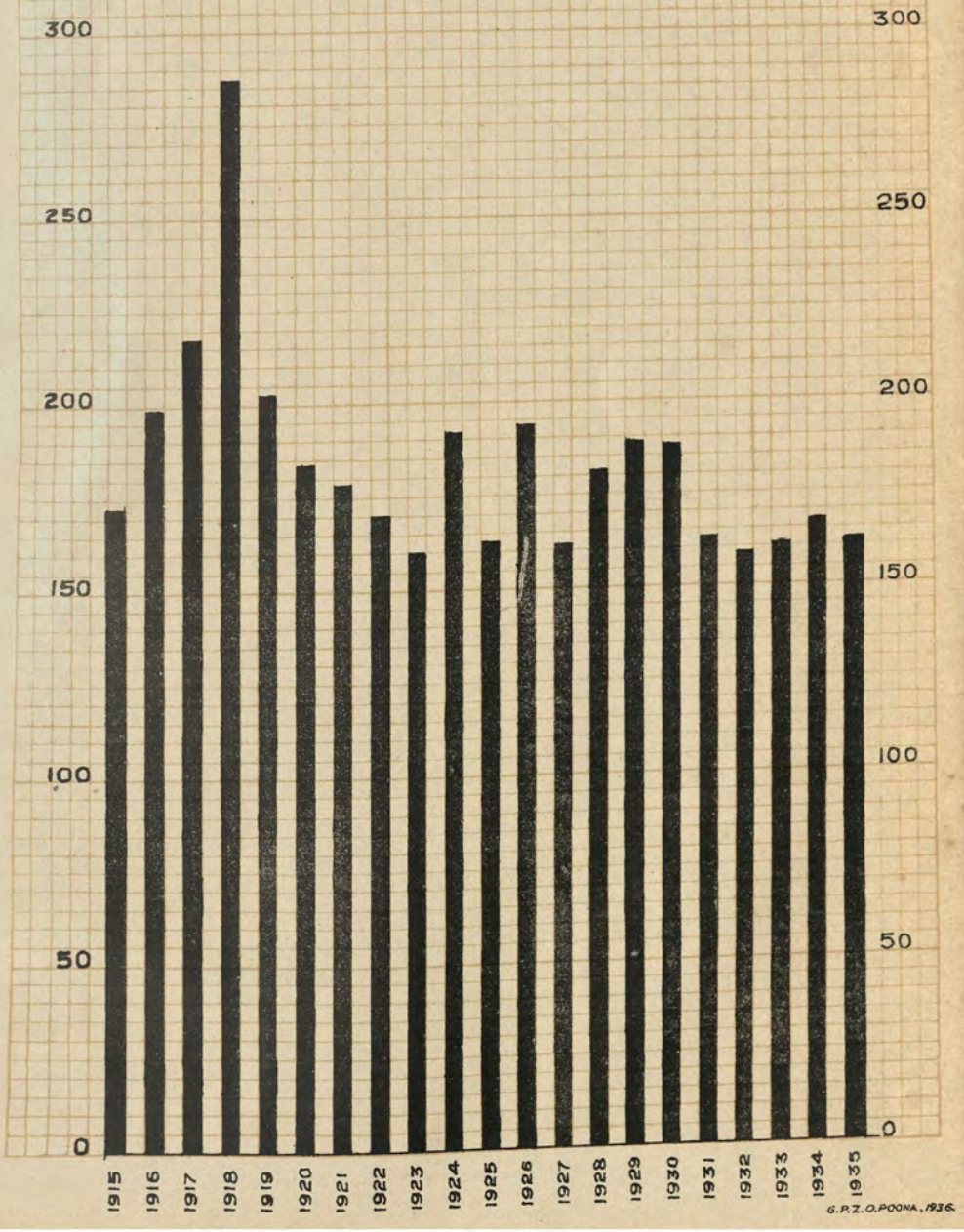
From the above table it will be seen that Central Provinces recorded the highest infant death-rate per 1,000 registered births and Bihar and Orissa recorded the lowest. There was a decrease in the infant death-rates over those of the previous year in all the Provinces of India, Bombay and Assam showing the smallest decrease.

32. *Infant Mortality in urban and rural areas.*—The urban and rural infant death-rates per 1,000 registered births for the Presidency as a whole were 213·95 and 152·43 respectively as compared with 218·98 and 155·70 in the previous year. Infant mortality in 1935 compared with previous years is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Deaths under 12 months.			Births registered.			Infant death-rate per 1,000 births.			Infant deaths per 100 of total deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1935 ..	71,423	60,821	132,244	419,470	387,519	806,989	170·27	156·95	163·87	23·72
1934 ..	70,727	59,908	130,635	404,571	375,950	780,521	174·82	159·35	167·37	23·57
1933 ..	69,270	58,257	127,527	412,227	381,506	793,733	168·04	152·70	160·67	23·69
1932 ..	66,762	55,676	122,438	406,947	375,970	782,917	164·05	148·09	156·39	24·36
1931 ..	69,644	57,499	127,143	409,100	377,471	786,571	170·23	152·32	161·64	24·48
1930 ..	72,497	61,673	134,170	372,205	344,747	716,952	194·78	178·89	187·14	24·06
1929 ..	74,793	63,809	138,602	379,817	351,997	731,814	196·92	181·27	189·39	23·69
1928 ..	71,611	60,302	131,913	380,159	351,488	731,647	188·37	171·56	180·30	25·23
1927 ..	61,564	52,445	114,009	366,694	339,591	706,285	167·89	154·43	161·42	23·13
1926 ..	75,030	63,183	138,213	368,823	341,312	710,135	203·43	185·12	194·63	25·25
1925 ..	58,083	49,551	107,634	346,373	318,011	664,384	167·69	155·81	162·01	23·73
1924 ..	70,489	59,950	130,439	353,631	327,690	682,321	198·77	182·95	191·17	24·63
1923 ..	59,328	49,684	108,912	354,890	327,020	681,910	166·89	151·93	159·76	21·95
1922 ..	57,130	47,841	104,971	323,631	297,139	620,770	176·53	161·01	169·10	23·19
1921 ..	60,231	51,023	111,254	325,751	298,889	624,640	184·90	170·71	178·11	22·32
1920 ..	59,236	49,440	108,676	309,463	283,712	593,175	191·42	174·26	183·21	19·36
1919 ..	58,950	51,398	110,348	285,195	261,265	546,460	206·70	196·73	201·93	17·32
1918 ..	94,553	83,124	177,677	322,546	296,678	619,224	293·14	280·17	286·93	10·32
1917 ..	79,984	71,649	151,633	363,460	336,362	699,822	220·06	213·01	216·67	18·99
1916 ..	75,328	65,304	140,632	365,057	339,615	704,672	206·34	192·29	199·57	21·58
1915 ..	67,440	57,559	125,009	376,930	349,850	726,780	178·92	164·55	172·00	24·43

CHART III

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATE, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FROM 1915 TO 1935.



G.P.Z.O.POONA, 1936.

Among the towns the following recorded the very high rates:— Viramgaum (453·31), Yeola (446·54), Nadiad (386·17), Poona Suburban area (330·51), Pandharpur (323·45), Poona City (320·25), Dakore (304·34), Mehmedabad (294·92), Ahmedabad Cantonment (289·47), and Ahmedabad (280·19). The highest rural infantile death-rate was recorded in Kanara (202·77) and the lowest in Larkana (66·11).

Detailed figures are given in Annual Form No. VI (*a*).

33. As regards measures taken to reduce infant mortality, the Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum, writes:—

"Thirty midwives were entertained by 21 different municipalities during the year as compared with 25 by 18 municipalities during the previous year. Gokak and Bail Hongal Municipalities in Belgaum District and Ilkal town in Bijapur District entertained one midwife each during 1935. One more qualified midwife was newly engaged by each of the Municipalities of Hubli and Sirsi in addition to those already in their services. The midwives attended 1,806 confinements.

The Lady Health Visitor entertained by the Belgaum Infant Welfare Centre gave health talks to mothers with the help of posters. The number of visits of infants and toddlers to the centre was 1,166 and 10,160 respectively. Milk, suji, fruit juice, codliver oil, etc. were given to children free of charge according to their needs. The Lady Health Visitor also gave treatment for minor ailments such as sore eyes, constipation, indigestion, fever, cough, etc.

Eleven taluka midwives entertained by the Dharwar Red Cross Society were attached to different Taluka Dispensaries. Ante-natal and post-natal advice was given in rural areas and 386 normal and 58 abnormal cases were treated by them during the year.

Bijapur branch of the Bombay Infant Welfare Society carried on its work in the centre. 4,709 baths were given to babies and 5,695 babies were given milk. 7,673 babies were treated for ear, eyes and nose complaints. Medical treatment was given to 142 mothers.

Nineteen midwives attached to different institutions in Sholapur town gave ante-natal and post-natal advice to mothers. 1,541 confinements were attended by them. The four midwives in the Civil Hospital attended 103 confinements. Magic lantern lectures and demonstrations on different health subjects and general sanitation were arranged by the Municipality in different localities in the city.

Magic lantern lectures on child welfare, village sanitation, malaria and other infectious diseases were given by the Exhibition Assistant under the Baby Week Committee in Karnatak Division of Hubli, in Ranebennur, Haveri, Gadag and Hubli municipal areas and Gadag, Gokak and Bharat Mills of Hubli and in five different villages in the district.

Health Week was celebrated from 28th September to 7th October 1935 in almost all the villages in Sholapur district under the auspices of the Village Improvement Committee. A number of magic lantern lectures were delivered by officials and non-officials on sanitation during the week."

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind Registration District, Karachi, reports :—

"In Hyderabad town, the Lady Health Visitor paid 2,415 visits to waiting, delivery and other cases after child birth. The municipal midwives conducted 692 labour cases. As usual the child welfare centre at Trans-Fuleli quarter was kept open twice a week. 876 children and infants attended the centre during the year. All the infants and children were weighed.

In Sukkur town the maternity home (opened in July 1931) is under the charge of a qualified lady doctor, besides two qualified nurses and one qualified dai are employed. 415 labour cases as compared with 370 in 1934 were conducted in the Maternity Home. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre opened by the Red Cross Society in September 1931 continued to do excellent work under the able guidance of the Health Visitor. She supervised 22 labour cases in private homes conducted by dais, attended to 134 ante-natal cases and examined and advised 462 Gynæcological cases. Besides this she trained eleven dais eight of which passed in the test held by the Civil Surgeon. They are now employed at different places in Sind. The Health Visitor (Mrs. Herring) was sent to Dharampur for attending a six week's course on Tuberculosis.

In Rohri town also there is a maternity home under the charge of a qualified Lady Doctor.

In Larkana there are two maternity homes, one private and the other municipal. Propaganda was conducted by the Municipal Officers with the help of leaflets advising the mothers the importance of breast feeding for infants, the necessity of employing only trained and qualified dais for conducting deliveries, the proper ways of feeding children and protecting them and their food from flies.

In Shikarpur town, there are two maternity hospitals, the Lady Dufferin and Ishwari Bai Maternity Home. The former is under the charge of a Lady Doctor and the latter under a trained nurse. During the year the Ishwari Bai Maternity Home conducted in all 480 cases of delivery.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad, reports :—

"The Medical Officers of Health, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat Municipalities have remarked that the position with regard to midwifery was improving and people showed signs of appreciating methods of clean midwifery. More midwives are under training. In Ahmedabad the number of maternity homes had increased."

The value of maternity homes is being realised in the mofussil and the requests for help were received by the Bombay Mofussil Maternity Child Welfare and Health Council from 25 centres. An important step in this movement is the establishment of Health Visitors' Institute in Bombay. This Institute is conducted by the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society with the help of Government, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, medical practitioners and others. In 1935, six lady students were trained 4 of whom were awarded the diploma of Health Visitors.

Other activities regarding maternity and child welfare are given separately under Sanitary Associations and Health and Baby Week in Chapters IX and XI.

The following is a brief extract from the section that deals with infant mortality in the Annual report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality :—

Bombay City.—The deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 8,455 being 202 more than in the preceding year and 981 more than the annual average in the decennium 1925–1934.

The infant mortality rate expressed as the number of deaths in infants per 1,000 registered births was 245 including Europeans and Anglo-Indians for the year 1935 the lowest rate was 218 registered in 1932.

Of the 8,455 infants who died within one year from their birth 6,906 or 81·7 per cent. were born in Bombay City and 1,549 or 18·3 per cent. in the mofussil. The births of these 1,549 infants were thus not registered in the City register. If, therefore, the figure 1,549 be excluded from the total number of infants who died in the City during the year, the rate of infant deaths including Europeans and Anglo-Indians per 1,000 births registered would be 201 instead of the official figure 245 as shown above.

Cause of Death.—It will be seen that 6,319 or nearly 74·7 per cent. of the total deaths in infants were due to diseases of the Respiratory System, Infantile Debility and Premature Births, against 6,350 deaths or 77 per cent. in 1934. Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 425 deaths, Malaria, Ague and Remittent Fever 155 deaths, Fever not defined 141 deaths and Convulsions 563 deaths. The deaths from Small-pox and Measles numbered 306 and 60 respectively.

Of the total deaths among infants, 1,828 or 21·6 per cent. took place in the first week of life and 1,397 or 16·5 per cent. in the age period of 1 to 4 weeks.

The mortality among infants who had not completed the first month of life was thus 3,225 or 38·1 per cent. of the total infant deaths. The number of deaths in the groups 4 weeks to 6 months and 6 to 12 months was 2,199 and 3,031 being respectively 26·1 and 35·8 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

Infant Mortality by Races.—Infant mortality among the principal castes are Hindus, other castes, 264 per 1,000 registered births, Hindus

low caste 282, Mussalmans 208, Parsees 92, Jews 116, Indian Christians 217, Anglo-Indians 70 and Europeans 28.

Prevention of Infantile Mortality.—The work which is being done in Bombay for the reduction of infant mortality may be described under the following heads :—

(*i*) Visits by the Municipal District Nurses for the purpose of getting into touch with prospective mothers and for discovering cases of sickness especially among women and children and unvaccinated children ; for enquiry into the condition of new born infants ; and for giving instruction by homely talks as to the care and rearing of children.

(*ii*) Attendance on confinements.

(*iii*) Provision of necessaries and comforts during the lying-in period

(*iv*) Maternity Homes.

(*v*) Infant Welfare Centres and Infant Milk Depôts.

Municipal Maternity Homes.—There are now five Maternity Homes maintained by the Municipality.

The total number of women admitted during the year was 4,862 as against 5,050 in 1934. The number of cases confined in the Homes was 4,347 as against 4,384 in 1934. Of the women confined 896 were primiparæ.

It is interesting to note that out of 36,757 births (including 2,329 still-births) registered in the City in 1935, 25,433 or 69·2 per cent. took place in Maternity Homes, as against 68·3 per cent. in 1934.

Infant Welfare Society.—This Society has been doing good work. At the end of the year there were 7 centres, three Maternity Homes and one Creche at DeLisle Road. Each centre is in charge of a Lady Doctor (full time), graduate of the Bombay University, under whom there is a Supervisor and a Health Visitor ; the former is a fully qualified, diplomaed nurse and the latter is a qualified Maternity Nurse.

34. *Summary of Vital Statistics of the chief towns.*—The Birth and Death Returns of the chief cities may be briefly noted as follows :—

Bombay.—Population, 1931 census—1,161,383. The registered births numbered 34,114, equal to a birth-rate of 29·37 as compared with 33,428 and 28·78 respectively in the previous year. The registered deaths numbered 29,117 as against 27,197 in 1934. The death-rate per mille of population was 25·04 against 23·41 in 1934. The number of infant deaths exclusive of Europeans and Anglo-Indians was 8,439 equal to a ratio of 247·55 per 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 245·93 in 1934. The chief causes of deaths shown in the returns were respiratory diseases and all other causes. Pneumonia, as usual, was prevalent in the city throughout the year under report and claimed 8,734 deaths. Cholera caused only 13 deaths, Small-pox 1,248, Plague 1, while Influenza was responsible for 71 deaths as against 98 and Cerebro-spinal fever 134 deaths against 65 in 1934.

Ahmedabad.—Population, 1931 census—310,000. The number of births registered was 17,110 equal to a birth-rate of 55·19 as against 16,311 and 52·62 respectively in the previous year. The registered deaths were 13,941 corresponding to a death-rate of 44·97 as compared with 14,707 and 47·44 respectively in 1934. The number of infant deaths was 4,794 equal to a ratio of 280·19 per 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 315·68 in the previous year. The chief causes of deaths shown in the returns were Respiratory Diseases, all other causes and Fevers. Cholera and Plague were absent. Small-pox recorded 481 deaths. Cerebro-spinal fever claimed 180 deaths during the year as against 344 in 1934. The incidence was not confined to any particular locality. The highest incidence was however observed in the congested part of the city. The rise was noticed to be associated with cold weather while the remaining part of the year had only sporadic cases. Twenty-four deaths from Enteric fever, 138 from Measles, 156 from Malaria, 3 from Influenza, 729 from Pneumonia, 1,090 from Phthisis, 112 from Dysentery and 443 from Diarrhœa were reported during the year.

Poona.—Population, 1931 census—162,901. The total number of births registered was 6,342 equal to a birth-rate of 38·93 as against 5,611 and 34·44 respectively in the previous year. The total deaths registered numbered 6,328 equal to a death-rate of 38·85 as compared with 6,355 and 39·01 respectively in 1934. Poona City reported a higher death-rate than the birth-rate in previous years; the rates for 1935 are almost equal. This fallacy can only be accounted for by defective registration of births. The chief causes of deaths as shown in the returns were Respiratory Diseases, Fevers and all other causes. Plague was absent. Small-pox caused 550 deaths. Cholera claimed 15 deaths, Pneumonia 896, Phthisis 509, Influenza 3, Enteric 100, Measles 140, Malaria 435 and Dysentery and Diarrhœa 304 deaths. Sporadic cases of Cerebro-spinal fever occurred in the town during the year and 22 deaths were attributed to this cause against 87 in 1934. The number of infant deaths was 2,031 or a ratio of 320·25 per 1,000 registered births as against 1,874 and 333·98 respectively in 1934.

Karachi.—Population, 1931 census—247,791. The total number of births registered was 12,603 equal to a birth-rate of 50·86 as against 12,846 and 51·83 respectively in the previous year. 5,671 deaths were recorded showing an increase of 295 in the previous year's figure 5,376. The death-rate was 22·89 against 21·75 in the previous year. Respiratory Diseases and all other causes were among the chief causes of deaths. Pneumonia, Phthisis and Measles recorded 1,330, 515 and 41 deaths respectively equal to ratios of 5·37, 2·08 and ·17. There were 43 deaths from enteric fever. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births was 151·23 against 141·60 in 1934.

Surat.—Population, 1931 census—98,936. There were 5,898 births registered as against 5,575 in 1934. The birth-rate shows an increase from 56·35 to 59·62. The total deaths recorded were 4,657 equal to a death-rate of 47·07 as compared with 4,373 and 44·20 respectively

in the previous year. Respiratory Diseases, all other causes and fevers accounted for a large number of deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. Small-pox claimed 212 deaths. Enteric fever caused 82 as against 60 deaths in 1934 and Measles 48 against 19 in 1934. Pneumonia was responsible for 773 deaths equal to a ratio of 7·3 per mille of population against 834 and 8·42 respectively in the previous year. Influenza recorded only 9 deaths during the year. The number of infant deaths was 1,606 or a ratio of 272·29 per 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 290·76 in 1934.

Sholapur.—Population, 1931 census—144,654. The number of births registered during the year was 6,972 equal to a birth-rate of 48·20 as compared with 6,802 and 47·02 respectively in 1934. The chief causes of deaths shown in the returns were Respiratory Diseases, Fevers and all other causes. Cholera caused 103 deaths during the year, Small-pox 28 and Plague 72. Pneumonia claimed 804 deaths, Enteric Fever 123, Measles 432, Phthisis 386 while only one death was reported as due to Influenza. The infant mortality rate recorded a fall from 240·22 to 221·60. The total death-rate was 39·88 against 33·97 in 1934.

CHAPTER III.

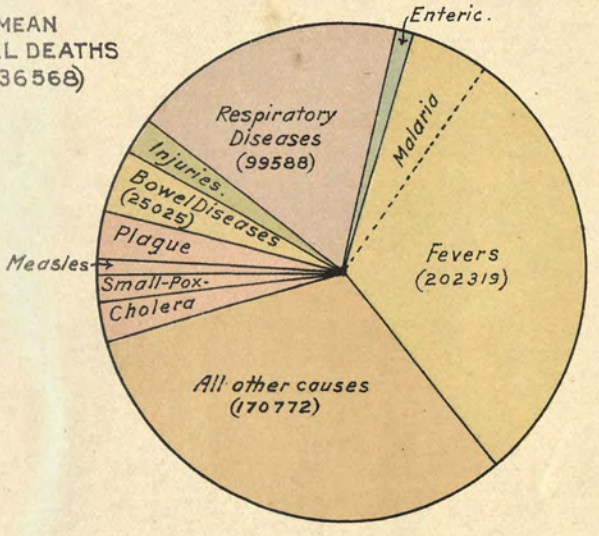
The State of Public Health in the Province and History of Chief Diseases.

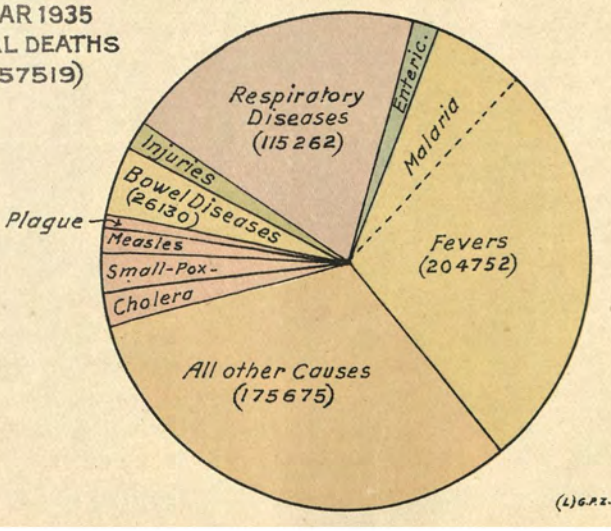
35. *General remarks on the Health of the Presidency.*—The death-rate of the Presidency 25·56 showed a slight increase as compared with that of the previous year 25·42 and the quinquennial average of 25·32. The cholera incidence was almost the same as in the previous year, viz. 11,235 deaths as against 11,362 deaths in 1934. Small-pox was severe during the year, 13,976 deaths being recorded as against 5,516 in 1934 and to that extent the year 1935 can be considered to be a peak year for that disease since 1930 (21,341 deaths). The year is noteworthy in respect of plague incidence (2,453 deaths against 13,307 in 1934) which was the lowest recorded since 1896—the year of its first appearance in this Presidency. As compared with the previous year cholera showed a decrease of 127 deaths, plague 10,854 deaths, Dysentery and Diarrhœa 171 deaths, Injuries 23 deaths and other causes 6,118 deaths. A rise was recorded in small-pox of 8,460 deaths, Fever 3,347 deaths and Respiratory diseases 8,694 deaths during 1935.

During the year under report somewhat severe epidemics of small-pox and cholera, higher incidence of respiratory diseases and the returns of deaths under the head of Fevers and other causes which are as high as have generally been in the past are responsible for keeping the death-rate at a high level. The year would appear to be less healthy than 1934 if the rates based on census population of 1931 are considered.

CHART IV.

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAMS OF DEATHS BY CAUSES FOR MEAN 1930-1934 AND FOR 1935.





(L)G.P.I.-O.-POONA, 1936.

The rates based on estimated population however show a slight improvement. The birth-rate is slightly higher and the death-rate is slightly lower than those of 1934 on estimated population, being 35·25 and 24·34 in 1935 against 34·43 and 24·45 in 1934 respectively. On comparison with the quinquennial average since 1930 to 1934, the year appears to be less healthy.

A comparison of the figures of deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1930 to 1934 shows that there was a decrease in mortality rates under Plague, Fevers and Injuries. Plague showed a decrease from ·56 to ·11. Fevers 9·56 to 9·39 and Injuries ·38 to ·36. Cholera death-rate of ·51 during the year was the same as the quinquennial average for the disease. Dysentery and Diarrhœa recorded a rise from 1·18 to 1·19, small-pox ·39 to ·64, respiratory Diseases 4·70 to 5·28 and other causes 8·04 to 8·05.

Other features of the year were (*a*) an excess of births over deaths of 249,470 and (*b*) decrease in the Infant Mortality rate from 167·37 to 163·87 inspite of higher birth-rate during the year.

Details of various diseases as compared with the previous year and also with the quinquennial average are given under separate headings in paragraph 29 and further comparison is shown in graphic form in the charts inserted in the Report.

Fevers. (General Prevalence).

36. The number of deaths registered as due to fevers during the year 1935 was 204,752 against 201,405 in 1934 and 202,319 the mean of the previous five years. The death-rate was 9·39 against 9·24 in 1934. The urban death-rate was 5·52 and the rural 10·31 against 5·23 and 10·19 respectively in the previous year.

37. *Fever mortality in previous years.*—The mortality recorded under this heading in previous years is given below :—

Year.	Fever deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901–10 mean	258,497	14·00
1911–20 ,, ...	362,551	18·51
1921–30 ,, ...	210,361	10·98
1931	195,139	8·95
1932	195,250	8·95
1933	196,527	9·01
1934	201,405	9·24
1935	204,752	9·39

Distribution of fever deaths is shown in Annual Form No. IX.

38. *Death-rates from fevers in Collectorates.*—High death-rates were recorded in the following Collectorates :—East Khandesh (16·83), West Khandesh (16·35), Panch Mahals (16·20), Ahmedabad (14·13), Broach (14·07), Nasik (13·49), Bijapur (10·96), Sholapur (10·91), Kaira (10·69), Surat (9·53), Poona (9·15) and Dharwar (9·13).

39. *Death-rates from fevers in Urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates were recorded in the Presidency proper in the following towns:—Viramgaum (27·79), Nadiad (22·23), Mehmedabad (21·36), Ankleshwar (19·28), Umreth (18·34), Anand (17·07), Dohad (16·80), Borsad (15·16), Rander (15·06), and in Sind Ratodero (14·00), Garhi Yasin (12·62), Matiari (8·96), Kambar (8·95) and Umarkot (8·08). In rural circles high death-rates were recorded in Edlabad (23·07), Amalner (20·69), Parola (20·62), Jalgaon (20·56) and Mulshi (20·49).

Details of deaths from fevers are shown below:—

Malaria.—(*Vide* Chapter VIII).

40. *Enteric Fever.*—The number of deaths from fevers registered as due to enteric was 7,041 against 6,684 in 1934, the ratio being ·32 and ·31 respectively. Enteric Fever is increasing in the Presidency; the increase is due partially to better diagnosis of the disease but sharp outbreaks in several localities show the need of systematic investigation.

41. *Deaths from Enteric fever in urban and rural areas.*—The number of deaths recorded from enteric fever in urban areas where the disease was more prevalent is as follows:—Sholapur 123, Poona City 100, Surat 82, Hubli 71, Hyderabad 69, Nasik 46, Karachi 43, Larkana 39, Sukkur 34, Ilkal 31, Thana 30 and Bandra 28. In Bombay City 225 deaths were recorded as compared with 235 in 1934. In Karachi City anti-fly measures were adopted throughout the year and T. A. B. inoculations offered free of charge in the Municipal Dispensaries. The number of deaths recorded under this head for the rural areas in the districts where the disease was prevalent is as follows:—Kolaba 872, West Khandesh 853, Thana 588, Nasik 516, Ahmednagar 472, Dharwar 440, Kanara 417 and Belgaum 332.

42. *Measles.*—The number of deaths registered as due to measles was 8,463 against 2,816 in 1934. The death-rate was ·39 against ·13 in the previous year. The urban death-rate was ·61 and the rural ·33.

43. *Deaths from Measles in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Bagalkot (3·64), Umreth (3·59), Nandurbar (3·43), Mehmedabad (3·37), Malegaon (3·33), Gadag (3·18), Parola (3·01), Sholapur (2·99), Chalisgaon (2·97) and Dharangaon (2·16). In Bombay City 264 deaths were recorded as against 158 in 1934.

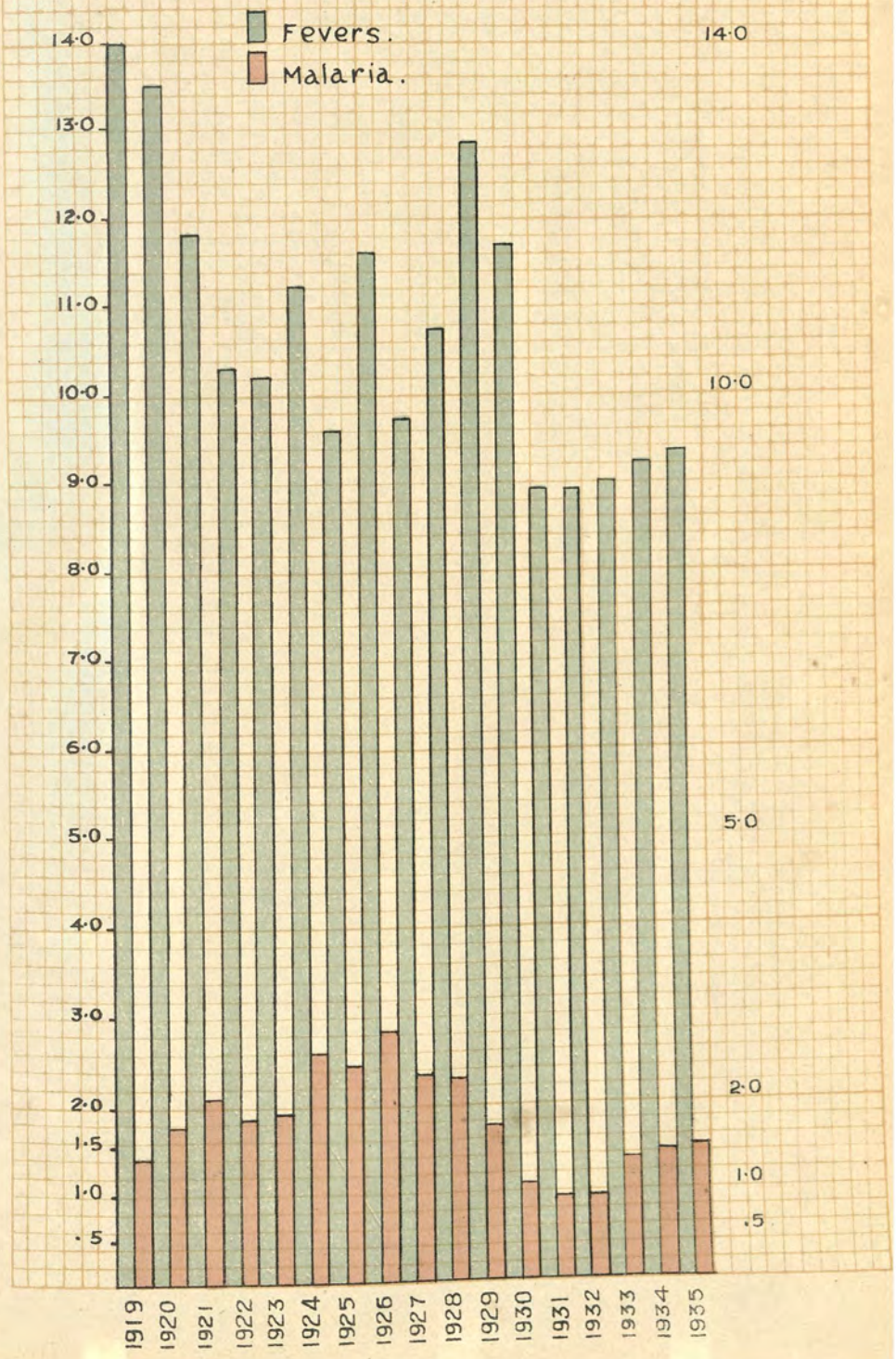
The number of deaths from Measles in rural areas of the districts where the disease was most prevalent is as follows:—West Khandesh 1,637, Belgaum 834, Satara 625, Nasik 571, East Khandesh 532, Dharwar 324 and Bijapur 276. The disease was considerably severe during the year since 1929 when 8,853 deaths were recorded.

44. *Relapsing fever.*—No death was recorded under this head during the year.

45. *Kala Azar.*—One death from Kala Azar was reported from Bombay City during the year. The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, reports in connection with this case:—" The patient (male)

CHART V

CHART SHOWING MORTALITY RATE FROM FEVERS & MALARIA BY YEARS FROM 1919 TO 1935.



was 16 years old and was removed from road side. The case was an imported one having arrived from Cawnpore." It was reported in the month of April 1935.

46. *Typhus.*—No death due to this cause was reported during the year.

47. *Cerebro-spinal Fever.*—There were 396 deaths registered as due to Cerebro-spinal fever during the year, the ratio of deaths being ·01 per 1,000 of population as against 555 and 0·02 respectively in 1934. The largest number of cases were reported from Ahmedabad town, viz., 306 attacks and 180 deaths against 738 attacks and 344 deaths in 1934. Bombay City had the next large share, viz., 211 attacks and 134 deaths. It prevailed only in a sporadic form in the other parts of the Presidency. There were 382 deaths recorded in urban areas giving a ratio of ·09 per mille of population against 528 and ·13 respectively in 1934. The remaining 14 deaths were reported from rural areas. In the Northern Registration District 340 cases and 203 deaths were reported against 845 cases and 404 deaths in 1934. In Sind Registration District the disease prevailed in a sporadic form in 6 districts; Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier districts were free. 43 cases and 21 deaths occurred as against 81 cases and 63 deaths in 1934. Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad, had 7 attacks and 6 deaths and one fatal case each was reported from Central Prison, Hyderabad, and Special Prison, Shikarpur. In the Central Registration District there were 32 deaths due to this cause. Three cases occurred in the Visapur Jail. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, investigated the cases and advised preventive measures. In Southern Registration District only 6 deaths occurred. Preventive inoculations were carried out wherever possible. The data available so far are insufficient for estimating the protective value of this inoculation. All the necessary precautions were taken in the jails to prevent the spread of the disease. In the towns cases were isolated and treated in hospitals as far as possible and the houses of the patients disinfected.

Deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever in urban and rural areas.—Out of 396 total deaths from cerebro-spinal fever 180 were recorded in Ahmedabad town and 134 in Bombay City, the death-rates being ·58 and ·11 respectively. In Ahmedabad town the disease first started in November 1933 and after the severe epidemic in 1934 sporadic cases occurred now and again. Thus it would appear that Ahmedabad has become an endemic centre of this disease. The incidence is not confined to any particular locality; however the conjested parts have contributed the largest number of cases. The highest incidence was in the month from January to May. In Bombay City high number of deaths occurred in March (19) and October (20). Among other affected urban areas the following towns recorded deaths as shown against each :—Poona City 22, Karachi City 8, Hyderabad 6, Kirkee 4, Ahmednagar 4, Nawabshah 4, Broach 4. Surat 3 and Bijapur 3. In rural areas out of the 14 deaths recorded Yawal Taluka in East Khandesh District had the highest number of deaths, viz. 11.

MO-III Bk P 4—2a

Respiratory Diseases. (General Prevalence.)

48. During the year under report the mortality figures under the head Respiratory Diseases showed an increase, the total deaths recorded being 115,262 (62,796 males and 52,466 females), against 106,568 in 1934 and 99,588 the mean of the previous five years.

The progress of the mortality from Respiratory Diseases in the last few years is shown below :—

Year.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901–10 mean	57,723	3·12
1911–20 ,, ...	79,625	4·06
1921–30 ,, ...	92,250	4·81
1931	97,969	4·49
1932	93,524	4·29
1933	100,200	4·59
1934	106,568	4·89
1935	115,262	5·28

The death-rate was 5·28 against 4·89 in 1934 and 4·70 the quinquennial average. The urban death-rate (8·63) greatly exceeds the rural (4·48) as in the previous year which recorded 8·41 and 4·05 respectively. The reason for this cannot be anything but the over crowding which is so common in the towns and it emphasises the need for the relief of such congestion and also for better education in the methods of prevention of these diseases. The death-rate under this heading is still with the exception of "Fever" and "Other Causes" the highest in the Presidency.

49. *Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in Collectorates.*—High death-rates were recorded in the Collectorates of Surat (10·16), Kaira (9·84), Ahmedabad (8·68), Nasik (7·20), Poona (6·75), West Khandesh (6·56), Broach (6·26), Thana (6·12), Ahmednagar (5·97) and Bombay Suburban (5·90).

50. *Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Ahmedabad (18·21), Surat (16·45), Lonavla (15·53), Sholapur (14·10), Viramgaum (14·08), Dakore (14·01), Kirkee (11·83), Umreth (11·57), Poona City (10·64), Nasik (10·33), Hyderabad (10·07), and Karachi (9·81). Among the rural circles high death-rates were recorded in the talukas of Borsad (16·77), Bardoli (16·56), Mandvi (14·14), Matar (12·56), Valod (11·23), Nadiad (10·70), Mehmedabad (10·16), Yeola (9·97), Shahapur (9·56), Nasik (9·31), and Wagra (9·02).

51. *Seasonal Mortality of Respiratory Diseases.*—From the Annual form No. XI in Appendix III it will be seen that respiratory diseases prevail almost equally throughout the year, cold weather months, i.e., January to March and September to December showing only a small increase.

52. *Phthisis.*—There were 24,778 deaths registered from this cause equal to a death-rate of 1·13 per mille of population for the Presidency

as a whole. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 23,249 and 1·06 respectively. This disease is showing a higher rate in recent years and it is reflected in the higher rate of mortality from all respiratory diseases. Although many of the deaths returned under this heading are not due to Phthisis, there are sufficient data to show that there is an actual increase. Measures for combating this menace are under consideration but the first step in the direction will have to be notification of the disease at least in the larger towns. There is at present a prejudice amongst notification mostly based on the mistaken idea that diagnosis of tuberculosis virtually amounts to signing the death warrant and much propaganda work is required to dispel this idea and explain the benefits of early diagnosis and early notification.

53. *Death-rate from Phthisis in urban and rural areas.*—The urban death-rate was 1·79 and the rural ·97 against 1·76 and ·90 respectively in the previous year. High death-rate for urban areas were recorded in Dharangaon (4·10), Ahmedabad (3·52), Panwel (3·32), Lonavla (3·27), Rander (3·18), Gokarn (3·17), Poona City (3·12), Nasik (3·06), Surat (3·04), Thana (2·93), Chalisgaon (2·86), Belgaum (2·84), Guledgud (2·68), and Viramgaon (2·64) and high death-rates for rural areas were recorded in the districts of Kolaba (3·00), Karia (2·23), Ratnagiri (2·05), Thana (1·80), Ahmedabad (1·34), Bombay Suburban (1·20) and Nasik (1·08). In rural circles the incidence of Phthisis continues to be high in the Konkan.

In the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary in Karachi City 67,795 patients were treated during the year of which 909 were cases of tuberculosis. The two Health Visitors attached to the Institute visited 23,790 houses and reported 779 suspicious cases of which 541 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. The nurse attached to the dispensary visited 3,853 patients and the Medical Officer visited 1,341 patients in their homes. In Hyderabad town 1,261 cases were admitted in the K. T. Tuberculosis Dispensary for treatment during the year. The Health Visitor in charge of Anti-tuberculosis centre in Shikarpur town gave lectures and demonstrations in schools and other institutions and also visited houses and gave advice.

Pneumonia. (General Prevalence.)

54. There were 26,292 deaths from Pneumonia registered during the year. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 1·21 per mille of population for the Presidency as a whole, the corresponding figures for the year 1934 being 24,197 and 1·11 respectively.

55. *Death-rates from Pneumonia in urban and rural areas.*—The urban death-rate was 3·92 and the rural ·56 against 3·80 and ·47 respectively in 1934. Very high death-rates were recorded in the towns of Surat (7·83), Hyderabad (7·12), Umarkot (6·67), Kirkee (6·42), Sholapur (5·56), Poona City (5·50), Karachi (5·37), Hala (5·23), Nasik (5·15), Tando Adam (5·12), Bulsar (5·08), Mirpurkhas (4·24), Lonavla (4·12) and Ahmednagar (4·06). Bombay City recorded a death-rate of 7·52

against 6·94 in 1934. High death-rates in rural areas were recorded in the districts of Surat (2·68), Thar and Parkar (2·38), Bombay Suburban (2·00), Thana (1·75), Hyderabad (1·68), Broach (1·53) and Karachi (1·14).

Dysentery and Diarrhoea. (General Prevalence.)

56. During the year under report deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea showed a small decrease over the preceding year. The figure was 26,130 deaths (13,705 males and 12,425 females) against 26,301 in 1934 and 25,025 the quinquennial average. The death-rate was 1·19 against 1·20 in 1934 and 1·18 the quinquennial mean.

57. The number of deaths registered under Dysentery and Diarrhoea in the previous years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 Mean	52,919
1911–15 ,, ...	39,455
1916–20 ,, ...	34,156
1921–25 ,, ...	23,945
1926–30 ,, ...	26,924
1931	26,517
1932	22,610
1933	23,162
1934	26,301
1935	26,103

58. *Dysentery.*—Under this sub-heading 4,475 deaths were registered against 3,921 the death-rate being ·21 against ·18 in 1934. The urban death-rate was ·31 and the rural ·18 against ·32 and ·15 respectively in 1934.

59. *Diarrhoea.*—Under this heading 21,655 deaths were recorded against 22,380 in the previous year. The death-rate was ·99 against 1·02 in 1934. The urban death-rate was 1·09 and the rural ·97 as compared with 1·10 and 1·01 respectively in 1934.

60. Very high records of deaths from Dysentery in the urban areas were returned in the towns of Ahmedabad (112), Sholapur (99), Karachi (83), Pandharpur (58), Surat (55), Baramati (46), Nasik (43) and Hyderabad (40) and in rural areas in the districts of Poona (1,716), Kaira (225), Kolaba (176), Kanara (143), Thana (119) and Belgaum (108).

In case of Diarrhoea larger number of deaths in the urban areas were returned in the towns of Ahmedabad (443), Sholapur (396), Karachi (381), Poona City (288), Surat (238), Pandharpur (112), Malegaon (112) and Bijapur (104) and in rural areas in the districts of Belgaum (2,657), Ahmednagar (2,030), Nasik (1,717), Bijapur (1,665), Satara (1,456) and Sholapur (1,323).

In Appendix II a table is given showing the effect on the death-rate of the introduction of a piped water supply. It will be noticed that the mean death-rate for Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoea for the years

succeeding installation of water works, ending with the year under report shows great improvement over that for the quinquennial mean preceding the introduction of a piped supply in almost all the towns. The improvement in the mean death-rate after the installation of piped water as compared with the years preceding the installation is marked in several towns.

Injuries.

61. There were 8,036 deaths recorded from injuries of which 4,456 were among males and 3,580 among females. The number registered in 1934 was 8,059 while the quinquennial mean was 8,001.

The annual mortality for previous years under this head is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 Mean	6,879
1911–20 ,, ...	7,725
1921–30 ,, ...	7,776
1931	7,634
1932	8,172
1933	8,496
1934	8,059
1935	8,036

From the above table it will be seen that there is a slight decline in the number of deaths due to this cause during the year.

62. *Details of deaths from injuries.*—Further comparisons arranged under the various heads are set forth in the following table :—

	1934.			1935.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,180	1,642	2,822	1,080	1,653	2,733
Poisoning	126	34	160	132	37	169
Hanging	213	76	289	216	80	296
Wounding	1,127	596	1,723	1,324	614	1,938
Wild Beasts	34	10	44	36	12	48
Snake-bite	986	561	1,547	891	542	1,433
Rabies	125	81	206	128	52	180
Railway accidents ..	88	22	110	87	19	106
Other causes	560	598	1,158	562	571	1,133
Total ..	4,439	3,620	8,059	4,456	3,580	8,036

63. *Deaths from Snake-bite.*—There were 1,433 deaths due to snake-bite against 1,547 in 1934.

The highest number occurred in Ratnagiri district, viz., 212 against 216 in the previous year. Next in order were Thana 153, Satara 91, Nasik 71, Ahmedabad 63, Belgaum 63 and Poona 67.

64. *Deaths from Rabies.*—There were 180 deaths reported under this heading against 206 in the previous year. Kaira district reported the highest number of deaths 24, Ahmedabad 21, Bijapur 14, Thana 13, Dharwar 11, East Khandesh 9, Belgaum 9 and Sholapur 9.

65. *Details of suicidal deaths.*—Suicidal deaths show an increase—711 (427 males and 284 females) against 631 (381 males and 250 females) in the previous year. Details of districts showing larger number are as follows :—

Districts.	Drowning.	Poisoning.	Hanging.	Wounding.	Railway.	Total.
Belgaum ..	34	8	47	..	..	89
Thana ..	28	4	34	5	2	73
Dharwar ..	13	4	52	1	..	70
Bijapur ..	9	1	44	..	..	54
Satara ..	13	5	15	1	1	35
Nasik ..	15	7	6	2	..	30
Bombay City ..	6	58	5	21	11	101

66. *Deaths from other Causes.*—There were 175,675 deaths (89,181 males and 86,494 females) registered against 181,793 in 1934 and 170,772 the mean of the previous five years. The death-rate was 8·05 against 8·34 in 1934 and a quinquennial mean of 8·04.

The number of deaths recorded in previous years under this head is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901–10 Mean	140,618	7·61
1911–20 ,, ...	154,842	7·90
1921-30 ,, ...	151,708	7·91
1931	168,093	7·71
1932	164,420	7·54
1933	172,194	7·90
1934	181,793	8·34
1935	175,675	8·05

67. *Deaths from child-birth.*—The number of deaths recorded under this head during 1935 was 5,026 as compared with 4,538 in 1934. For the Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Registration Districts, the deaths were 979, 1,261, 1,612 and 979 respectively. In Bombay City 195 deaths were registered during the year as against 249 in 1934. The maternal mortality per 1,000 births in the Presidency works out to 6·22.

Maternal mortality rate is popularly supposed to be very high ; in actual practice, however, it is found that many deaths due to tuberculosis and any other disease which supervenes confinement are ascribed

to this cause. In Bombay City where nearly 70 per cent. of births take place in hospitals and maternity homes, the rate may be taken to be accurate and in spite of the fact that maternity service in rural areas is inefficient, the rate for the Presidency, high as it is, does not appear to be as alarming as the infant mortality.

The annual mortality for previous years since 1921 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1921	4,501	1929	4,987
1922	4,203	1930	4,601
1923	4,400	1931	5,316
1924	4,059	1932	4,181
1925	3,509	1933	4,611
1926	4,392	1934	4,538
1927	3,814	1935	5,026
1928	4,265		

Taking the Presidency as a whole this works out to the death of one woman in child-birth for every 161 live births as compared with 1 per 171 in 1934. The urban and rural figures were 1 per 127 and 171 respectively as compared with 110 and 196 in the previous year. By Registration Districts the rate of maternal mortality was highest in Sind where it was 1 to 81. It was 1 to 139 in Southern Registration District, 1 to 186 in the Central Registration District and 1 to 240 in Northern Registration District.

68. *Deaths from child-birth in the Collectorates.*—In the Collectorates the maternal mortality rate was highest in Kanara where it was 1 to 54. It was 1 to 88 in Dharwar. In Sind the highest number of maternal deaths was recorded in Sukkur district where the rate was 1 to 62 births. Hyderabad recorded a rate of 1 to 65, Nawabshah 1 to 69, Larkana 1 to 71 and Dadu 1 to 72.

69. *Deaths from child-births in urban areas.*—In Bombay City the rate of maternal mortality was 1 to 174 births against 1 to 134 in 1934. Among towns in the Presidency high rates were reported from Viramgaum 1 to 16, Junnar 1 to 22, Uran 1 to 22, Mahad 1 to 25, Shikarpur 1 to 34, Bassein 1 to 39, Satara 1 to 46, Dharwar 1 to 51, Pandharpur 1 to 56, Jalgaon 1 to 71, Surat 1 to 109, Nadiad 1 to 121 and Ahmedabad 1 to 127.

70. *Diphtheria.*—There were 67 deaths reported from this disease during the year. In Central Registration District 11 deaths were reported which were all recorded in the urban areas. Northern Registration District had 10 deaths and Sind Registration District 46 deaths. By the towns number of deaths recorded were Karachi (21), Ahmedabad (9), Hyderabad (7), Poona City (6), Nasik (3), Bandra (2), Jalgaon (1) and Larkana (1) and in rural areas the deaths recorded were Nawabshah District (8), Dadu (3), Thar and Parkar (2), Larkana (2), Karachi (1) and Hyderabad (1).

In Karachi City 137 cases were admitted of which 16 died giving a case mortality rate of 11·68 per cent. Of the 137 cases 32 were adults (14 males and 18 females) and 105 children (66 males and 39 females). In Karachi, diphtheria is a notifiable disease. Measures were adopted by the Municipal Authorities to isolate as far as possible all cases and disinfect their houses and clothing. Immunisation against diphtheria was carried out among school going children and also among children in the vicinity of cases of diphtheria. In all 4,828 inoculations were performed during the year.

71. The number of deaths from chief causes for each Collectorate and by months is shown in Annual Form Nos. VII to XII.

CHAPTER IV.

EPIDEMIOLOGY.

Cholera. (*General prevalence.*)

72. The intensity of the prevalence of cholera was almost the same as in the preceding year. The number of deaths recorded from the disease was 11,235 against 11,362 in 1934 and 10,860 the mean of the previous five years. The death-rate was ·51 against ·52 in 1934 and ·51 the quinquennial mean. The urban and rural death-rates for the Presidency as a whole were ·16 and ·60 respectively against ·23 and ·59 in 1934.

Cholera prevailed in 154 registration circles and 1,907 villages as compared with 165 and 1,756 respectively in 1934 and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages works out to 3·40. The case mortality rate during the year was 46·38 as against 42·09 in 1934.

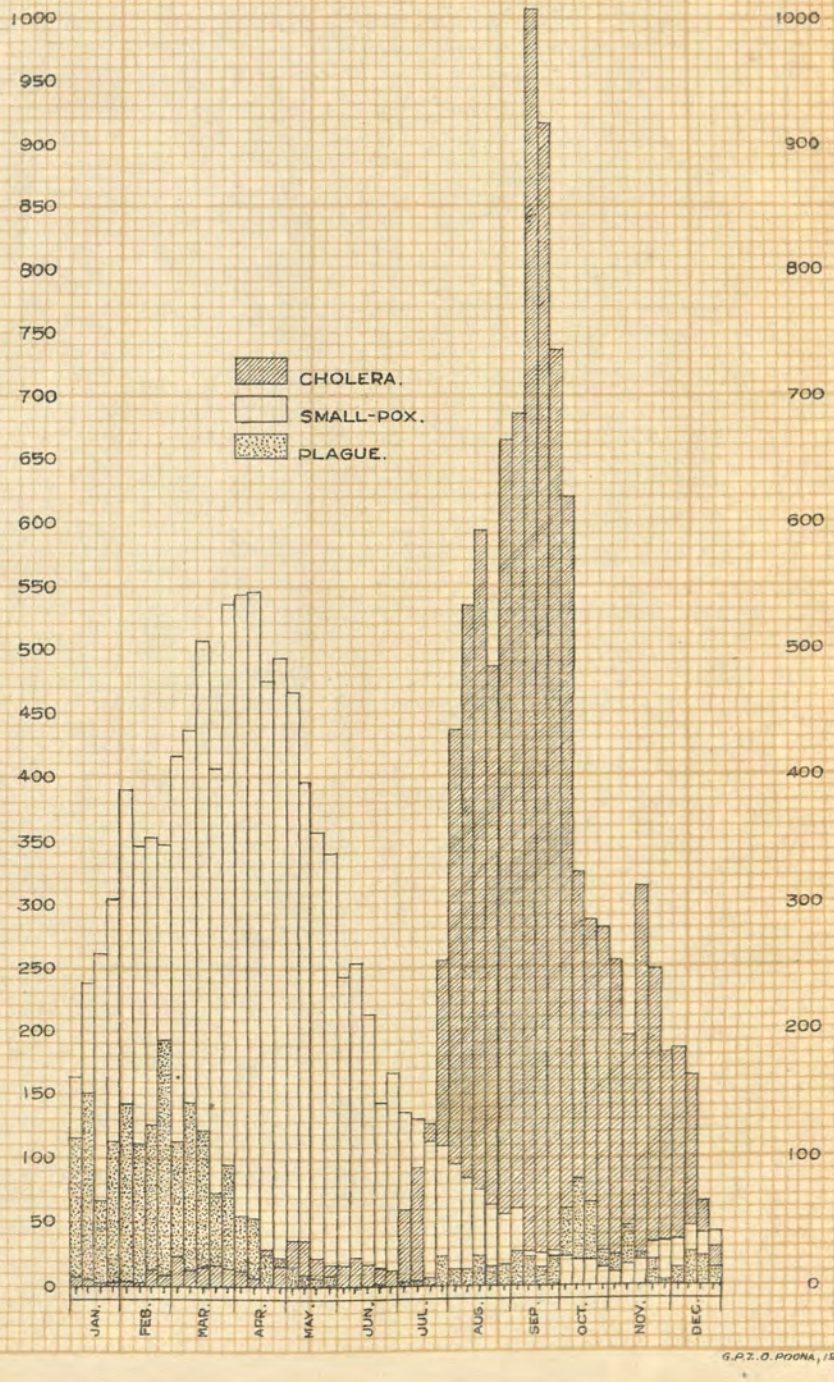
The following table gives the deaths recorded in previous years since 1911 :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1911	5,817	1924	8,236
1912	64,505	1925	57
1913	5,134	1926	73
1914	17,779	1927	26,153
1915	377	1928	6,881
1916	19,841	1929	9,084
1917	17,003	1930	15,142
1918	8,834	1931 ..	18,646
1919	51,551	1932	1,353
1920	2,047	1933	7,797
1921	3,521	1934	11,362
1922	2,768	1935	11,235
1923	9,221		

Distribution—*Vide* Annual Form No. VII.

CHART VI

WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1935.



G.P.I.O. POONA, 1936.

73. *Deaths from cholera by Collectorates.*—In the Presidency proper all the Collectorates except Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad and Kanara, were more or less affected. The severity of the epidemic was confined to the districts of Nasik (2,599 deaths), Sholapur (2,120), Bijapur (1,918), Ahmednagar (812), Poona (799), Satara (672) and East Khandesh (667). Bombay City reported 13 deaths against the same number in 1934.

Out of the total 11,235 deaths, 469 were recorded during the first half of the year and 10,766 during the latter half. The epidemic was at its height from July to November and the highest number of deaths was recorded during September, viz. 3,901. The infection in Bijapur and Sholapur Districts was carried over from the year preceding and lasted throughout the year. Belgaum was infected in February and Satara in March. In June, Poona, Nasik, Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts got the infection while in July Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts were infected. In July the total number of Districts reporting cases was eleven and this was the start of the epidemic.

74. *Deaths from cholera in urban and rural areas.*—In the Presidency as a whole the number of deaths recorded in urban areas was 679 and in rural areas 10,556 against 963 and 10,399 respectively in 1934.

Among towns the number of deaths was large in Malegaon (111), Sholapur (103), Bijapur (92), Pandharpur (75), Manmad (49), Athani (40), and Nasik (31) and in rural areas in the talukas of Indi (634), Bijapur (529), Sholapur (496), Barsi (453), Malegaon (422), Sangola (420), Athni (394) and Nasik (364).

In urban areas high death-rates were recorded in the towns of Manmad (3·99), Yeola (3·42), Athni (2·94), Pandharpur (2·55), Bijapur (2·31), Baramati (1·83) and Junnar (1·43) and in rural areas in the talukas of Indi (6·27), Bijapur (5·37), Sangola (4·63), Yeola (4·40), Nasik (4·28), Malegaon (4·24), Barsi (3·96), Sholapur (3·89) and Nandgaon (3·58).

75. *Brief history of cholera epidemic by Registration Districts.*—The heaviest incidence was in Southern Registration District in which 5,178 deaths occurred ; the next came Central Registration District with 4,904 deaths, Northern Registration District had 1,096 deaths and Sind Registration District reported 44 deaths only.

Compared with the year preceding the incidence of cholera in Southern Registration District was very high particularly in the Districts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Satara and Belgaum came next in order of severity. Dharwar District had only five deaths while Kanara was entirely free. July to October was the period in which the epidemic was at its height. In Sholapur District cholera appeared in all the ten registration circles and was reported from 271 villages and towns. There were 4,668 attacks and 2,120 deaths. The intensity was the greatest from July to November. The first case was reported on 3rd January 1935 from Patkul village in Madha Taluka. This infection

however subsided in the beginning of February while in Sholapur taluka village Bhandarkavtha was infected on 23rd February, 1935. The river Bhima, the source of water supply, was reported to be responsible for this outbreak which resulted in 57 attacks and 24 deaths in the village till the epidemic subsided in the first week of April. This village reported infection again in the middle of June which was however not serious and subsided immediately. Regular epidemic in this district commenced in April which was not however serious till June. The river and nulla water and communication with the affected villages contributed to the quick spread of the disease in several villages. Sholapur, Barsi and Sangola talukas were badly affected. In Sholapur town cholera broke out in May and continued till November claiming 166 attacks and 103 deaths. Pandharpur town had 90 attacks and 69 deaths in all, distributed over the period from February to November. Of these 28 cases and 20 deaths were indigenous and the rest imported. In Bijapur District there were 4,098 attack and 1,918 deaths. Indi and Bijapur talukas reported the bulk of cases. The infection first appeared in this district on 23rd January 1935 at Indi and it quickly spread to three more villages in the same taluka within a week. River Bhima was responsible in some villages for the outbreak while in other cases the infection was either imported from the infected adjoining areas including Indian States or local. Bijapur town had 149 cases and 92 deaths which was infected on 7th May and reported cases up to 14th November 1935. Satara District had 1,448 attacks and 672 deaths from cholera. Sporadic cases occurred since March to June. Since July the epidemic began to spread and the highest number of deaths 221 were recorded in September. Khanapur taluka was badly infected claiming 411 cases and 178 deaths. Belgaum district reported 1,012 attacks and 463 deaths the highest incidence being in Athni taluka, which alone recorded 879 cases and 394 deaths out of the total. September had the highest number of deaths, viz. 116. Athni town was infected on 21st February 1935 and had 71 attacks and 40 deaths in all. Dharwar District had only 5 deaths from cholera. In Central Registration District cholera was sporadic till June and from July onwards the real epidemic set in. 96 registration circles and 917 villages were affected. The highest number of deaths occurred in the month of September. Nasik District topped the list in respect of severity in this Registration District. It had 5,711 attacks and 2,599 deaths reported from 17 registration circles and 425 villages. July to November were the months of high incidence and the highest number of deaths (1,123) occurred in September. Malegaon rural circle was the worst affected in the District the number of attacks and deaths being 1,028 and 422 respectively. Among towns Malegaon claimed the highest number of attacks and deaths, viz. 205 and 111 respectively. Nasik town had 62 attacks and 31 deaths during the year. Ahmednagar district claimed 1,768 attacks and 812 deaths reported from 13 registration circles and 179 villages. The incidence was highest in the month of September. Sheogaon rural circle returned the highest number of cases and deaths, viz. 467 and 215 respectively. Among town circles Sangamner town topped the list

with 46 attacks and 32 deaths. Poona District which had 18 Registration circles and 177 villages affected, reported 1,699 attacks and 799 deaths. Haveli (165), Mawal (119), Indapur (100) and Purandhar (75) rural circles suffered most and reported deaths as shown against each. High number of deaths for town circles were reported from Baramati (26), Poona City (15) and Junnar town (12). The incidence was highest in the district during the month of September. In Thana District cholera appeared in 9 registration circles affecting 53 towns and villages. The infection was not very extensive. The rural circles of Vada (89 deaths), Bhiwandi (84), Shahapur (75) and Kalyan (72) had highest incidence. Among towns, Kalyan was the only town to report deaths, viz. (19). In Kolaba district also the infection was not very extensive, only 526 attacks and 297 deaths being reported from 67 villages of 6 registration circles. Karjat R.C. had the highest number of attacks and deaths, viz. 285 and 198 respectively. The town circles were all free. The incidence in Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri District was very light. The former had 34 deaths distributed among eleven towns and villages. The rural circle of South Salsette was mainly affected and was responsible for 17 deaths. Among towns Bandra and Kurla only suffered reporting 14 and two deaths respectively. In Ratnagiri District all the 14 deaths were reported from Deogad and Rajapur talukas during the month of December. As compared with the year 1934 the incidence of cholera in Northern Registration District was lighter during the year under report. The number of villages infected was 238 in 30 registration circles and 1,096 deaths occurred as against 5,737 in 1934. The only districts affected were East Khandesh and West Khandesh and Surat had only 23 deaths on record. East Khandesh District which was the scene of the worst cholera epidemic during the year 1934 was again infected this year during the month of July. 1,533 cases and 667 deaths were reported from 182 towns and villages of 18 registration circles of East Khandesh District. The first case occurred in Nagardeola village of Pachora taluka on 7th May 1935. The source of infection could not be traced. Soon after two cases followed in Bhusawal town. The highest incidence in the district was in September in which month 483 deaths occurred. Pachora taluka had the highest number of deaths, viz. 143. In West Khandesh District 66 villages in 9 registration circles reported infection which caused 945 attacks and 73 deaths. The tail end of the previous years epidemic claimed 4 deaths during January 1935 and thenceforward the district was free till July. Beginning was made by a doubtful case at Shirud village of Dhulia taluka on 13th July 1935. Padalda village of Shahada taluka was subsequently affected. As usual East Khandesh being affected first carried the infection to West Khandesh. The polution of Tapti river water was principally reported as the source of origin and spread of epidemic in this district. The highest number of deaths (161) was reported during the month of September. Sakri taluka was badly affected and had 261 deaths. Sind Registration District had 85 cases and 44 deaths during the year. 16 villages in 10 registration circles were affected. The highest number of deaths (17) was reported in July. The first case occurred in a village in Dokri taluka of Larkana District. Garhi Yasin taluka in Sukkur

District suffered most where 5 villages were affected. The highest number of deaths (29) occurred in this district. In Larkana District the disease was prevalent to a lesser extent and was mostly sporadic except in one village. Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar and Dadu Districts had one case each.

Bombay City recorded 13 deaths from cholera against the same number in 1934.

76. *Preventive Measures.*—The usual precautionary measures such as distribution of potash permanganate and cholera pills, permanganating water supplies, inoculation etc., were carried out in all the affected districts. In view of the heavy incidence of cholera in East Khandesh District during the year 1934, special precautions were taken this year to guard against emergency. Five special Medical Officers were appointed by the District Local Board to work in the affected areas. All taluka boards were supplied with potash permanganate crystals and pills and Kaolin. 112 lbs. of potassium permanganate, 5,000 cholera pills and 175 lbs. of Kaolin and 50 c.cs. of anti-cholera vaccine was also stocked at Jalgaon.

Inoculations.—During the year under report 9 Special Medical Officers were appointed on cholera inoculation duty in the Presidency, in addition to 14 appointed by the District Local Boards.

The total number of persons inoculated was 261,749 as against 248,289 in 1934.

The inoculations were performed by the special inoculators, Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries and private practitioners. Out of the total number of 261,749 inoculations 129,289 were done in Southern Registration District, 87,413 in Central Registration District, 38,691 in Northern Registration District and 6,358 in Sind Registration District.

77. *Expenditure on cholera outbreak and inoculation work.*—During the year under report a grant of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned by Government for measures against outbreaks of cholera *e.g.*, supply of potash permanganate for sterilization of village water supplies, cholera treatments and ingredients for Tomb's mixture. Out of this sum, 3,076 were spent. Expenditure on pay travelling allowance and contingencies of Government Inoculators on cholera duty amounted to Rs. 3,688 and that on cholera vaccine to Rs. 1,768.

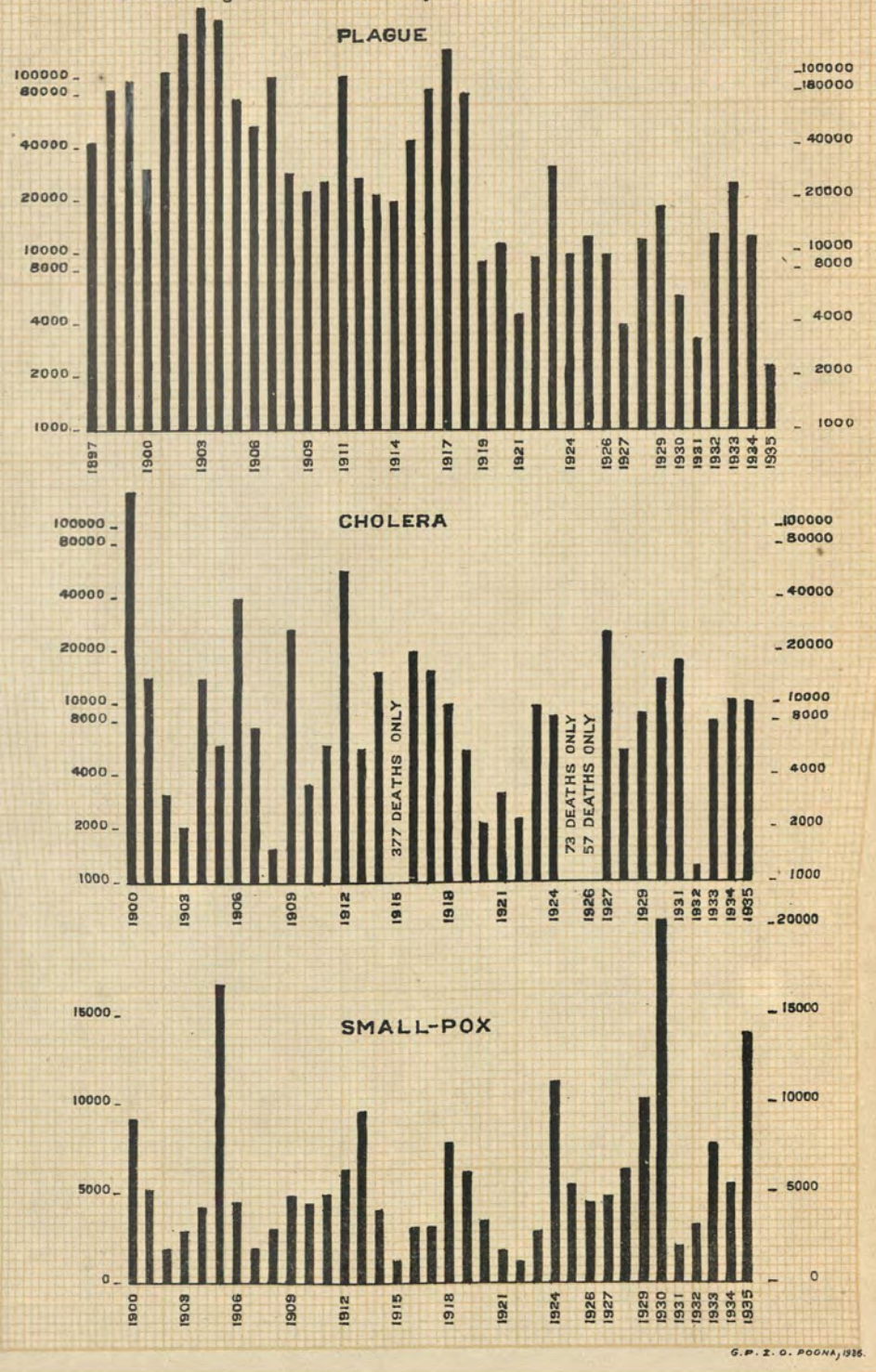
Small-pox. (General Prevalence.)

78. The small pox epidemic of 1935 proved to be severest after 1930. The total deaths recorded during the year under report numbered 13,976 (6,957 males and 7,019 females) against 5,516 in 1934 and 7,834 the mean of the previous five years. As foreshadowed by the figures of the preceding three years, 1935 has been a peak year for small pox though lower as compared with the previous peak of 1930 during which year

CHART VII

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Scale figures represent actual deaths for Plague and Cholera Figures are at their log: intervals and only those above 1000 are shown.



G.P.I.O. POONA, 1936.

21,341 deaths were recorded. The death-rate during 1935 was ·64 per mille of population against ·25 in 1934 and ·39 the quinquennial mean. The annual mortality for previous years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 mean	4,962
1911–20 ,, ...	5,074
1921–30 ,, ...	6,881
1931	1,873
1932	2,699
1933	7,741
1934	5,516
1935	13,976

Smallpox was reported from 276 circles of Registration and 12,293 villages were infected during the year as compared with 219 and 2,225 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages in the Presidency proper works out 1·74. The disease was present throughout the year. The highest incidence however was during the hot weather, viz. March to May. As pointed out last year the tendency of earlier incidence continues and during the months of January and February 1,610 and 1,898 deaths were reported. The highest number of deaths 2,863 occurred in April.

The case mortality rate during the year was 22·51 as against 21·60 in 1934.

From the statistics of smallpox epidemics in this Presidency it seems that the type of smallpox is less virulent than it is generally supposed to be. A fatality rate in the neighbourhood of 40 is often quoted in support of the malignant type of smallpox in Eastern countries. A writer in the United States has calculated 42·3 as the case fatality rate for British India for the years 1926-30 from the reports of the League of Nations. In Bombay Presidency the fatality rate for the same period was 20·2 and for 1931–1935 it was 22·4. Registration of vital statistics has improved considerably in recent years but cannot be claimed to be perfect. Apart from births, the error, however, now and before has been greater in morbidity than in mortality and if this fact is kept in mind the case fatality rates would presumably be even lower than those quoted above.

It is reasonable therefore to deduce that the dreaded classical or malignant type of smallpox with a very high fatality rate has undergone a change during the last 10 years. It may be rash to base a forecast that this decrease of virulence may take the form of variola minor in near future in India but there is clear evidence to show that the increase of vaccination has a decided effect in lowering the virulence of the disease.

The other effect of vaccination, i.e. prevention of smallpox, is also equally evident in this Presidency. During the 5 years' period 1926-1930 the total number of primary vaccinations and revaccinations was 821,666 and during the subsequent 5 years, i.e. 1931-35, the number was 1,082,585. The increase of 33 per cent. may naturally be expected to show some decrease in the attack rates which work out at 223·58 per 100,000 population for the 1st period and 124·51 for the second period showing a decrease of 45 per cent.

Although there is considerable reduction in the second of the two periods of all the years for which statistics are available, the attack rate in the Presidency is very high as compared to the rates of other countries. In countries like Bulgaria, Germany where social and economic conditions vary widely but vaccination is compulsorily required twice or oftener, the attack rate is 0·15 per 100,000 population whereas it is 124·51 in Bombay Presidency. At the present stage it may be said that majority of children are vaccinated during the 1st year of life but in spite of some increase in revaccinations a very small percentage of adult or adolescent population is revaccinated. Smallpox which was supposed to be entirely a disease of children has shifted the age period and many adolescents and adults now contract the disease. The need of revaccination is thus apparent.

79. *Deaths and attacks from Small-pox by Collectorates.*—All the districts in the Presidency were more or less affected. High death-rates were recorded in the Collectorates of West Khandesh (2·62), Kanara (2·57) East Khandesh (1·49) and Nasik (·98) and lowest ·01 in Upper Sind Frontier District.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths by Districts :—

Districts.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Districts.	Attacks.	Deaths.
East Khandesh ..	9,334	1,791	Dharwar ..	2,236	353
West Khandesh ..	9,499	1,933	Bijapur ..	1,773	344
Surat ..	825	326	Kanara ..	4,835	1,075
Broach ..	708	175	Sholapur ..	878	163
Kaira ..	1,801	657	Satara ..	1,830	343
Panch Mahals ..	273	92	Karachi ..	395	132
Ahmedabad ..	1,569	752	Dadu ..	133	27
Ahmednagar ..	2,303	462	Hyderabad ..	648	331
Poona ..	3,431	972	Nawabshah ..	169	23
Nasik ..	5,319	978	Thar and Parkar ..	206	46
Thana ..	2,812	368	Larkana ..	27	4
Bombay Suburban ..	340	50	Sukkur ..	26	5
Kolaba ..	1,406	114	Upper Sind Frontier ..	4	3
Ratnagiri ..	1,202	181	Bombay city ..	1,977	1,248
Belgaum ..	6,129	1,028			

80. *Deaths from Small-pox in urban and rural areas.*—Among towns high death-rates were recorded in Nadiad (8·30), Viramgaon (8·01), Gokarn (6·58), Amalner (4·34), Poona City (3·38), Anand (3·35), Umreth (3·32), and Hyderabad (3·17), and in rural areas in the talukas of Siddapur (7·49), Dhulia (5·92), Ankola (5·82), Sakri (4·46), Kumtha (4·33), Chalisgaon (4·03), Sirsi (3·48) and Baglan (2·90).

81. *Brief history of Small-pox epidemic by Registration Districts.*—The highest incidence was in the Northern Registration District where 24,009 attacks and 5,726 deaths equal to a death-rate of 1·11 were recorded. The case mortality rate per 100 registered cases in this Registration District was 23. The number of villages affected was 982 in 76 registration circles. The majority of the deaths (3,724) were reported from East and West Khandesh Districts; the latter leading with 1,933 deaths on record. In this (West Khandesh) district all the rural circles (10) were affected and 389 villages reported infection. The period of severity was from January to May. Dhulia and Sakri Talukas were badly affected. In East Khandesh District 394 villages in 20 registration circles were affected reporting in all 1,791 deaths. The disease was present throughout the year as in West Khandesh but the severity was confined to the period between February to May. Chalisgaon and Pachora Talukas had higher incidence. Among other Districts Ahmedabad had 752 deaths reported from 39 villages, Kaira 657 deaths from 49 villages, Surat 326 deaths from 36 villages and Broach 175 deaths from 55 villages. In Panch Mahals district the disease was not intensive, 92 deaths being reported from 20 villages. In Southern Registration District 17,681 attacks and 3,306 deaths were reported from 994 villages in 84 registration circles. The majority of cases occurred during the period from January to July. The highest incidence was reported from Kanara and Belgaum districts *viz.*, 1,075 and 1,028 deaths, recorded in 196 and 302 villages respectively. In Kanara district Ankola and Kumta Talukas and Gokarn town and in Belgaum District, Sampgaon and Hukeri talukas experienced severity of the disease. Among other districts Dharwar (353), Bijapur (344), Satara (343) and Sholapur (163) had small-pox deaths as shown against each. The Central Registration District recorded 16,813 attacks and 3,125 deaths during the year. All the Districts were more or less affected the highest number of deaths being reported from Nasik District (978) and Poona District (972), and the lowest in Bombay Suburban District (50). The total number of villages affected was 1,221 in 85 registration circles. The incidence was highest from January to May. In Nasik District Baglan and Nandgaon Talukas, Poona City in Poona District and Newasa Taluka in Ahmednagar District were rather severely affected. Sind reported 1,608 attacks and 571 deaths only as due to Small-pox. Hyderabad (331) and Karachi (132) districts reported the highest incidence. The disease was only sporadic in Larkana, Sukkur and Jacobabad districts and they had 12 deaths only between them.

In Bombay City 1,977 attacks and 1,248 deaths occurred giving a case mortality rate of 63 per 100 of recorded cases. The ratio of deaths per mille of population during the year was 1·07 against ·13 in 1934 the number of deaths in that year being 152 only.

Of the 13,976 deaths from Small-pox in the Presidency 4,114 were of infants under one year, 6,839 of children between 1 to 10 years of age *i.e.* 78 per cent. of the deaths were in children. In case of small-pox it has been noticed that the bulk of deaths occur among infants and children below 10 years of age. During the year 1930 when the highest peak

for recent years was recorded the number of deaths among children was 17,582 or 80 per cent. of the total deaths 21,341. The deaths among adults due to small-pox show only a slight variation year after year and the real epidemic rages among children. Though children are more susceptible to small-pox the conditions are more favourable and deaths more numerous when they are not protected by vaccination. This indicates the need for more thorough application of the protection which only vaccination can provide during this susceptible age period.

82. *Vaccinal condition.*—During the year under report 258 cases of small-pox were treated in the Civil Hospitals and Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the Presidency as against 187 in the previous year. Of the cases treated 113 had been vaccinated as against 91 in the previous year. 12 were stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix could be seen, 120 were unvaccinated, 6 previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation period and 7 were stated to have been successfully revaccinated.

Plague. (General Prevalence.)

83. The number of deaths 2,453 recorded during the year as due to plague is the lowest since 1896 which was the year of its first appearance in this Presidency. Deaths due to this cause during 1934 were 13,307. The ratio of deaths per mille of population during the year under report was ·11 as against ·61 in 1934 and ·56 the quinquennial mean.

Cases were reported from 62 circles of Registration and 248 villages were infected during the year as compared with 105 and 1,084 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages works out to 2·41. The total number of attacks recorded was 4,070 giving a case mortality rate of 60·27 per cent. against 66·47 in 1934.

The total number of deaths recorded in each year since 1911 is given below :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1911	100,399	1924	9,214
1912	28,984	1925	12,601
1913	25,288	1926	9,866
1914	20,060	1927	4,076
1915	43,824	1928	13,563
1916	79,507	1929	18,014
1917	162,874	1930	5,026
1918	79,478	1931	3,506
1919	9,626	1932	14,446
1920	13,857	1933	24,560
1921	4,672	1934	13,307
1922	8,379	1935	2,453
1923	33,741		

From the above statistics it will be seen that in spite of occasional epidemic waves the incidence of the disease has maintained a progressive

decline during recent years. A tendency of the peaks to become lower and the epidemic curves shorter is also noticeable. However systematic and sustained anti-plague measures are necessary to bring the disease under complete control by its extermination from the epidemic centres.

84. *Deaths from Plague by Collectorates.*—The distribution of plague given in Annual Form No. XII shows that the more affected districts were Satara (710 deaths), Kaira (648), Sholapur (446), Dharwar (335) and Bijapur (120). Belgaum and Kanara Districts were only slightly affected recording 91 and 77 deaths respectively while Ratnagiri (18), Poona (4), Ahmednagar (2) and Thana (1) Districts had only a few deaths due to plague during the year.

Kaira the only affected district in Gujarat recorded the highest death-rate for the disease during the year viz., 87. The death-rates in other affected districts were Satara (·60), Sholapur (·51), Dharwar (·30) and Bijapur (·14). Bombay City had only one death due to plague against 31 in 1934. Sind remained free during the year successively for the 8th year since 1928. The infection in almost all the affected districts was carried over from the previous year.

85. *Deaths from Plague in urban and rural areas.*—For the urban and rural areas in the Presidency as a whole there were 501 and 1,952 deaths equal to a ratio of ·12 and ·11 respectively. High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Borsad (23·96), Islampur (1·68), Kumta (·89), Sholapur (·50), Karwar (·50), Gadag Bettigeri (·48) and Hubli (·40) and among rural areas in the talukas of Borsad (3·03), Barsi (2·91), Khanapur (1·88), Walwa (1·59), Shirala (1·49), Ron (·95), Kalghatgi (·70) and Sirsi (·70).

86. *Brief history of Plague outbreaks in the Registration Districts.*—The majority of deaths from plague occurred in the Southern Registration District viz. 1,779 as against 12,276 in 1934. The death-rate was ·32 as compared with 2·23 in the preceding year and 2·06 the quinquennial mean. The rural and urban death-rates were ·33 and ·26 respectively. Infection was reported from 217 villages in 53 circles of Registration against 962 and 73 respectively during 1934. As compared with the year preceding the incidence in the Registration District during the year was light. In Satara District 710 deaths were reported from 83 villages in 12 registration circles. In Sholapur District 446 deaths were reported from 20 villages in 4 registration circles. From the number of deaths and villages affected, it will be seen that the incidence in this district was rather intensive. Dharwar had 335 deaths recorded in 60 villages; the lowest number was reported from Kanara District viz. 77 although the lowest ratio of plague deaths per mille of population was claimed by Belgaum District (·08). The town circles of Islampur, Kumta, Karwar and Gadag Bettigeri returned high death-rates viz. 1·68, ·89, ·50, and ·40 respectively while the talukas with high death-rates were Barsi (2·91), Khanapur (1·88), Walva (1·59) and Shirala (1·49). The highest number of deaths (447) occurred in the month of

January. The downward curve of the epidemic of 1934 reached its lowest point in June 1935 (9 deaths), showed a rise thence forward up to October and again took a downward course in November and December each month recording 92 deaths. Enquiry regarding 1,971 cases of plague in this Registration District by different Mamlatdars and Municipalities showed that among these cases there were 80 attacks and 28 deaths among the inoculated and the remaining 1,891 attacks and 1,186 deaths occurred among uninoculated giving case mortality rates of 35 per cent. and 63 per cent. respectively. In Northern Registration District 648 deaths occurred during the year. The Borsad Taluka in Kaira District was the only area affected, from which almost all the deaths were reported. One village (Sandesar) of Anand Taluka which borders on Borsad Taluka reported 4 deaths only. In Borsad town the number of deaths recorded was 316 and for the rest of the talukas 328. Three registration circles and 23 villages were affected. The epidemic in Borsad Taluka started in December 1934 and reached its maximum in March 1935 when 274 deaths were recorded. The infection in Borsad Taluka was of a severe nature.

Several matters in connection with the severity of this epidemic are noteworthy. It was found that late rains had caused a migration of field rats which showed a greater plague infectivity than ordinary house rats. The mortality of the epidemic was relatively greater amongst females than males and this may be ascribed to the fact that there were few inoculations of females. The mortality was found to be lower in the age periods one-to-ten years and over sixty years than in the intermediate age periods. One contributory factor to the continuance of a plague infective focus in Borsad taluka is certainly ascribable to the fact that the people themselves are averse to the destruction of animal life.

In Central Registration District only 25 deaths occurred during the year in 7 villages of five registration circles. Ratnagiri District claimed the majority of deaths (18), the infection being reported from 4 villages in two registration circles. Vengurla R. C. reported 14 deaths and Ratnagiri R. C. 4 deaths. Vengurla T. C. which was an endemic centre did not report any attacks or deaths. Poona District had only 4 deaths reported from Bhimthadi R. C. In Ahmednagar District 2 deaths occurred in Kharda village of Jamkhed Taluka while one death only occurred in village Milhe of Murbad Taluka in Thana District. In the Central Registration District no death was reported from urban areas during the year. Sind Registration District was totally free while Bombay City had only one solitary death reported during the month of January.

87. *Ratting operations.*—Ratting operations were carried out in 25 towns in Southern Registration District, 12 towns and 27 villages in Northern Registration District and 16 towns in Central Registration District. In the Presidency Proper excluding Bombay City, 989,629 rats were caught and destroyed of which 90,771 rats were examined and 62 were found infected. In Sind the number of rats caught and destroyed

was 150,326. Regular ratting operations were carried out by Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Tando Adam, Mirpurkhas and Sukkur Municipalities. In Bombay City ratting operations were carried out vigorously as usual and accounted for 759,618 rats caught and destroyed. 227,485 rats were also examined but no infection was found in any of them. In the city, daily average number of traps used was 1,078. Considering the important part played by rat in the spread of Plague infection and also the rate of natural increase of this race, greater efforts have to be concentrated on the destruction of rats by every known method if any real reduction in the rat population is to be achieved. The use of Hydrogen Cyanide in one or other of its several forms has now been introduced as a plague preventive measure and has been found to be more rapid and more certain weapon against rats. It has an advantage over trapping and baiting in that it takes the wily rat unawares and nothing is left to its choice. It can also be relied upon for the destruction of fleas which trapping and baiting cannot do. The measure has now emerged out of experimental stage and can be recommended with confidence to the local authorities.

88. *Anti-plague measures.*—During the year under report four medical officers were appointed for plague inoculation duty in the Presidency.

The anti-plague workers appointed by the District Local Boards of Belgaum, Satara and Sholapur Districts continued to work during the year. They visited 3,131 villages in those districts and carried out ratting operations and disinfection of infected houses. In Dharwar District the District Local Board Staff under the Medical Officer of Health visited 56 villages for carrying out such operations. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination also carried out the measures in affected areas.

Cyanogas and Calcid operations.—A special grant of Rs. 6,100 was sanctioned by Government under G. R., G. D., No. 293/33, dated 29th November 1935, for cyanogas fumigation work in selected villages in the districts of Karnatak as an educative propaganda. A few villages in Dharwar District in which plague infection was reported frequently during the last 3 or 4 years were selected for the operations. Mr. D. G. Mohile, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., was selected to be in charge of the operations which were started from 27th April 1935. The Medical Officer was given a fortnight's training in plague preventive measures including cyanide fumigation at the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay, before he resumed duties. It was decided to take up the villages one by one and on account of various difficulties in obtaining the right type of staff one squad was entertained to begin with to be increased according to necessity. Two villages Abbigeri and Naregal in Ron Taluka were fumigated from 27th April to 14th June 1936 when the operations were suspended for the rainy season. They were again resumed on the 1st of December 1936 in the village Belwanki of the same taluka. Besides the Medical Officer the staff employed was one Mokadam and 5 coolies. They were all trained for their work by the Medical Officer and also inoculated against plague before the operations were started. At

Abbigeri (population 3,813) 7,237 rat holes were fumigated in 935 houses during 44 actual days of working giving an average of 21 houses per day. At Naregal (population 7,976) 5,005 rat burrows were fumigated in 388 houses at an average of 11 houses per day. The work was slowed down on account of the advent of rainy season as sufficient number of houses could not be vacated. After the rains the operations were resumed in Belvanki village on 4th December 1935 and up to the end of the month 4,936 rat holes in 217 houses were fumigated. Baiting was done for two days in the fumigated houses. The number of baits laid was 19,947 out of which 3,780 were consumed and 764 rats were found killed. The number of rats killed in the burrows by fumigation could not be ascertained as it would have involved excavation of the burrows, which was not done. The District Local Board, Belgaum, carried out cyanogas operations in the villages Manjri and Ankli of Chikodi Taluka. 15,636 rat holes in 432 houses were fumigated. The District Local Board, Bijapur, also employed fumigation in Honuntgi village in Bijapur Taluka and 10,432 rat burrows in 271 houses were treated. Baiting was also done in those houses and out of 2,640 baits laid 270 were consumed and 29 rats were found dead. The operations were also systematically carried out in Bijapur town by the Municipality from 1st January to 1st February 1935 and 1st September to 4th December 1935 in the bazar locality. Attempt was also made to fumigate every rat burrow in every house, godown and shops and baiting was also employed. 29,860 rat burrows from 421 houses and godowns were fumigated. 331 rats were found to come out and die during the operations. 45,360 baits were fixed in the treated houses of which 2,848 were consumed and 556 rats were found to have died of poisoning. 50 loaded carts coming from affected villages were also fumigated under tarpaulins in Bijapur town. In Pandharpur and Sholapur towns fumigation on a small scale was carried out and 60 and 222 houses respectively were treated.

As per Government Resolutions, General Department, No. 138/33 dated 23rd April and 4th June 1935 Government made grants of Rs. 4,000 to the Borsad Municipality and Rs. 3,100 to Borsad Taluka for carrying out plague preventive measures. The grants were administered by the Mamlatdar of Borsad and the operations were carried out by the staff employed for the purpose under the directions of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad. In Borsad town sulpher fumigation was employed for a time but was soon replaced by calcid fumigation which was started from 1st June 1935. The operations were carried out in addition to trapping and baiting. In Borsad town 31,835 rat holes were fumigated and 8,999 rats destroyed in addition to those killed in the burrows during the period from June to December 1935. In Borsad Taluka during the same period 26,453 rat holes in all the 27 affected villages were treated and 17,152 rats came out to die during fumigation. The results of these operations will be closely watched by this department. It will be too early to form any deductions at so short an interval of time regarding the effect of the measure on plague incidence in those areas. Moreover Plague incidence

was less during the year throughout the whole of the Presidency. However, it may be mentioned that the places fumigated have not reported any cases during the year 1935 after fumigation though in the past 3 or 4 years they were invariably infected in plague season. Bijapur town which was fumigated in 1934 and 1935 has also escaped infection during the year although Bijapur district was slightly infected recording 120 deaths. Borsad taluka in Kaira District has reported no case since the end of May during the year.

Inoculations.—The total number of persons inoculated during the year under report was 113,418 as compared with 276,375 in 1934. These were performed by the special inoculators appointed for the purpose, Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries and private practitioners. The number of inoculations performed in the Districts was Dharwar 25,964, Bijapur 23,306, Sholapur 38,259, Satara 9,318, Belgaum 2,211, Kanara 2,352; Kaira 10,356, Ratnagiri 1,216, Poona 214 and Bombay City 222. The expenditure on pay, travelling allowance and contingencies of inoculators on plague duty and cyanogas and calcid operations carried out under Government control amounted to Rs. 15,472 and that on purchase of plague vaccine to Rs. 372.

The number of inoculations is small because of less prevalence of plague. For complete protective value, immunization has to be done some days before the person is likely to be exposed to infection but it is found in practice that no person is willing to undergo inoculation in the absence of danger and many wait till the epidemic becomes severe. It is, however, to be noted that the response to offer of inoculation in the locality of an outbreak is becoming more and more gratifying in recent years and the public has come to appreciate the protection conferred by inoculation. The following figures are given in support of the remarks made above :—

Year.	Number of attacks of plague.	Number of deaths from plague.	Number of inoculations.	Number of doses of plague vaccine issued within the Presidency.	Ratio of inoculations to number of deaths.
1928 ..	19,583	13,563	132,340	255,789	9·7 to 1
1929 ..	27,850	18,014	295,544	347,920	16·4 to 1
1930 ..	7,796	5,026	109,400	123,206	21·7 to 1
1931 ..	5,481	3,506	74,288	107,333	21·2 to 1
1932 ..	21,861	14,446	246,146	272,510	17·1 to 1
1933 ..	35,664	24,560	559,723	597,946	22·8 to 1
1934 ..	20,020	13,307	276,375	299,208	20·8 to 1
1935 ..	4,070	2,453	113,418	113,567	35·7 to 1

The quality of the vaccine supplied by the Haffkine Institute is satisfactory and the vaccine is far more potent than any other available in the market. In fact some of the imported vaccines are entirely useless for the purpose of immunizing human population.

Influenza.

89. There were 187 deaths from Influenza during the year as against 329 in 1934. Bombay City recorded 71 deaths against 98 in the preceding year.

90. *Deaths from Influenza in previous years.*—The following table shows the number of deaths from Influenza since its appearance :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1918	1,041,481	1927	267
1919	39,786	1928	228
1920	16,690	1929	280
1921	3,679	1930	183
1922	1,222	1931	241
1923	991	1932	168
1924	578	1933	206
1925	192	1934	329
1926	362	1935	187

The disease as now prevalent is only of a mild nature as compared with the early years of its introduction.

91. *Brief history of Influenza outbreaks in the Registration Districts and Collectorates.*—The Northern Registration District recorded 39 deaths, the Southern 35, the Central 24 and Sind 18. In Northern Registration District there was an outbreak of Influenza among the mine population of Shivrajpur mines in Halol Taluka of Panch Mahals district where 232 cases and 21 deaths occurred till the end of December 1935. All the cases received treatment from the Hospital at Shivrajpur mines. The quarters of the mines were disinfected. Excluding the 21 deaths referred to above and 9 recorded in Surat town, no reports came in from any other area in the Northern Registration District. Out of the 35 deaths reported in Southern Registration District, 23 were from rural circles and the remaining 12 from urban areas. Among urban areas deaths were reported from Gadag (3), Dharwar (3), Ilkal (2), Hubli (2), Sholapur (1) and Belgaum (1) as shown against each. Of the 24 deaths recorded in Central Registration District 13 occurred in rural areas viz. Poona (7), Bombay Suburban (3), Kolaba (2) and Ahmednagar (1) and the remaining 11 in town circles i.e. Poona City (3), Nasik (2), Kalyan (2), Kurla (2), Ratnagiri (1) and Thana (1). In Sind Registration District 11 deaths were reported from the rural circles of Thar and Parkar District viz. Mithi (7) and Mirpurkhas (4). The remaining 7 occurred in Karachi City.

In Bombay City the disease was mild and sporadic only. One death was recorded in the European community and 71 among Indian population. The highest number of deaths (12) was recorded in the month of August.

CHAPTER V.

Fairs and Festivals.

92. *Pandharpur.*—The chief day of the Ashadhi Fair fell on the 12th July 1935. The total number of pilgrims that attended the fair was 176,114 as against 162,768 in 1934, being the largest attendance since the year 1905. The amount of tax collected was Rs. 41,975-4-0 and there were about 8,213 exemptions. The medical arrangements for the pilgrims *en route* were made as usual. The total number of Palkhis that arrived at Pandharpur was 23 as against 21 of the last year. The three important Palkhis, viz. (1) Shiri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj from Alandi, (2) Nivrittinath Maharaj from Trimbak and (3) Tukaram Maharaj from Dehu were accompanied by one medical officer each with necessary staff and equipment. All the Palkhis arrived at Wakhari, the last camp, before entering Pandharpur on the evening of 11th July 1935. Arrangements were made by the G.I.P. Railway for pilgrims arriving at Kurduwadi station. The Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, made the usual sanitary and medical arrangements at Kurduwadi village.

Arrangements at Wakhari.—The followers of the Palkhis were supplied with alumed and permanganated water. Shallow trenches were also provided. The Sanitary Inspector deputed by the Pandharpur Municipality looked after the conservancy arrangements. As usual an emergency hospital with necessary staff and equipment was opened on the Palkhi camp site.

Arrangements at Pandharpur.—The usual medical arrangements were ready well before the pilgrims began to arrive. Six Sub-Assistant Surgeons, twenty-seven medical students and eleven Sanitary Inspectors were appointed. The incoming and out-going pilgrims were inspected at the Railway station and at the Octroi Nakas.

Health of Pilgrims.—There were ten admissions for cholera to the Hospital with seven deaths. There were also two admissions for small-pox. The persons admitted in the hospital were detected either before entering the town or soon after their entry. The spread of infection was thus effectually prevented.

Temple arrangements.—Darshan arrangements were satisfactory. There were 97,648 pilgrims who took Darshan as against 89,104 in 1934.

The principal day of the Kartiki festival at Alandi fell on the 21st November 1935. The sanitary arrangements made were satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease during the fair. Nine suspicious cases of cholera were detected at the Nakas and removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Poona. The principal fairs at Nasik and Trimbak were Nivritti in January, the Mahashivratra in February, the Ram Navami in April and the Kartiki in November 1935. The number of pilgrims during these "Parvanis" varied considerably ranging from about 2,000 during the Kartiki Fair to 20,000 during the Nivritti Fair. The sanitary arrangements made at these fairs at Nasik

and Trimbak were adequate and there was no outbreak of any epidemic disease. Saundatti-Yellamma Fair (January, February, March and December) in the Belgaum District and Gokarn (March) in the Kanara District are the fairs to which people from all parts of the Presidency are drawn. The total number of pilgrims attending the fairs is about 20,000 to 50,000 at the Yallamma fair and 15,000 at Gokarn. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox at Gokarn and in the Kanara District at the time of the fair about 5,000 pilgrims attended the fair. The fair at Yamnur which usually attracts 50,000 pilgrims and was due on the 22nd March 1935 was prohibited by Government as there was every possibility of cholera breaking out owing to scarcity of water at the place and round about villages. Sanitary arrangements were also provided at Shingnapur (30,000) and at Shirala (16,000 pilgrims). All other smaller fair centres in the Southern Registration District were free from any epidemic disease. The festival at Shukaltirth in Broach Taluka was held on 10th November 1935 at which about 30,000 pilgrims had gathered. The Kartiki Punam fair at Vautha in Dholka Taluka was held on 10th November 1935 at which about 75,000 pilgrims gathered. Manekthari Punam Fair at Dakore came off on 12th October 1935 the attendance being about 64,000 against 47,819 in 1934. Lal Shahbaz Fair was held at Sehwan from 16th to 18th November 1935 and was attended by about 12,000 pilgrims. The newly constituted Pilgrim Committee looked after the sanitary arrangements which were also supervised by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Karachi and Dadu Districts.

CHAPTER VI.

Urban Sanitation.

93. *Number of Medical Officers of Health.*—During the year under report Medical Officers of Health having British D.P.H. were employed in Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Pandharpur and Nasik. Two Assistant Health Officers and one Deputy Health Officer having British D.P.H. are also employed in Karachi and the Ahmedabad Municipality maintains a fully qualified Deputy Health Officer. Health Officers holding the medical degree of the Bombay University in addition to the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate and the B.Hy. (Bombay) were employed at Broach, Bandra and Ahmednagar. Shikarpur and Sukkur employed Medical Officers of Health possessing qualifications necessary for a first class town but they were given the scale of pay prescribed for a second class town. Bijapur employed a Health Officer holding the medical degree of the Bombay University *plus* Junior Health Officers' Examination Certificate. Jalgaon, Dhulia and Kurla had Health Officers of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Class possessing Junior Health Officers' Examination Certificate while Dakor employed a Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons holding Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

94. *Number of Sanitary Inspectors.*—One hundred and twelve qualified Sanitary Inspectors were employed in 52 towns. Ahmedabad 15, Poona 9, Sholapur and Karachi 8 each, Surat 6, Hyderabad 4, Hubli and Sukkur 3 each, and Ahmednagar, Broach, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Barsi, Dhulia, Gadag, Nasik, Pandharpur, Shikarpur and Tando Adam 2 each and the following had one each :—Larkana, Rohri, Jacobabad, Rander, Bulsar, Godhra, Viramgaum, Dholka, Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Parola, Nandurbar, Thana, Malegaon, Manmad, Trimbak, Ghatkopar, Igatpuri, Kalyan, Bandra, Poona Suburban, Kurla, Mahableshwar, Saundatti, Dharwar, Ranebennur, Haliyal, Satara and Panchgani.

95. *Municipal Sanitary Works.*—There are in all 154 Municipalities with a total population of 2,988,328. Their total income excluding opening balance for the year was Rs. 2,22,74,376 of which Rs. 1,63,86,264 or 73·57 per cent. was raised by taxation, giving an incidence per head of population of Rs. 5-7-9. Taxation varied between Rs. 18-5-9 in Alandi and Re. 0-7-0 in the Municipality of Betawad in West Khandesh District. These figures include a special conservancy cess in the case of many municipalities.

The incidence of municipal income and taxation per head of population in the larger municipalities is as follows :—

	Income.	Taxation.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	27	22
Karachi	15	13
Ahmedabad	12	11
Poona	11	8
Surat	12	9
Sholapur	7	6

During the year complete sanitary surveys of 19 towns were made and in addition 5 were visited for special inspection or reports. Advice was given in all these and in numerous other cases in matters of water supply, conservancy, prevention of spread of disease and in measures of a more general nature. Action was taken by many of the Municipalities on the suggestions of Assistant Directors of Public Health of which the following is a brief summary :—Belgaum, Hubli, Bijapur, Guledgud, Satara, Panchgani, Karmala, Chalisgaon, and Nandurbar constructed new latrines. Nipani, Hubli, Gadag, Mahableshwar and Jalgaon constructed and repaired gutters. Belgaum and Hyderabad constructed surface drains at a cost of Rs. 36,681 and Rs. 28,667 respectively. Bijapur and Sholapur spent Rs. 10,888 and Rs. 18,214

respectively on gutters. Dharwar, Bagalkot, Karwar, Barsi, Yawal and Tando Adam constructed drains. Sholapur spent Rs. 2,07,444 on 6" drains in different localities and Rs. 15,176 on storm water drains. Sanand constructed an incinerator for burning refuse. In Ahmedabad serious efforts are being made for the abolition of sand and hand cleaned punch latrines. Dakor, Dohad, Chopda, Amalner and Erandol introduced fly traps. In addition to the above, repairs to existing drains, markets, wells, free distribution of quinine and medicine for the prevention and cure of cholera and other works of public health utility were undertaken by many municipalities. The Nasik system of trenching night soil has been adopted by Nadiad, Surat, Mehmedabad, Dakor, Amalner, Erandol, Chalisgaon, Jalgaon, Chopda, Nandurbar, Broach and Dhulia Municipalities. This system has proved a great success in Amalner, Nadiad and Dhulia where the municipalities realised Rs. 21,86,804 and 1,400 respectively. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District demonstrated the composting system of disposal of night soil and refuse at Nandurbar, Taloda, Shahada, Sindkheda, Shirpur, Dhulia, Chopda, Erandol, Amalner, Parola and Dholka.

96. *Expenditure on Public Health in Municipalities.*—The expenditure on public health measures came to Rs. 3-7-0 approximately per head of population in Karachi City and averaged about Rs. 2-5-11 for all the remaining municipalities.

97. *Municipal Water Supplies.*—The municipal water supplies at Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Hubli, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Sukkur were regularly sterilised and maintained their standard of purity. Improvements to drainage works at Ahmedabad, Amalner, Dhulia, Kapadwanj, Nandurbar, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Surat were carried out during the year.

98. *Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*—The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona, admitted 627 patients of which 133 died. The largest number of admissions for any single disease was 160 on account of small-pox. There was one case each of encephalitis, lethargica syphilis (secondary), enteric fever, influenza etc., and few more diseases.

An Infectious Disease, Hospital was opened at Pandharpur at the time of Ashadhi Fair which was held from 11th to 15th July 1935. Ten cases of cholera were admitted of which 7 died.

At the Karachi Infectious Diseases Hospital 440 cases for different diseases were treated of which 48 died.

CHAPTER VII.

Rural Sanitation.

99. *District Health Officers.*—No new District Health Officers were appointed during the year. Only three districts, i.e., Satara and Dharwar in the Presidency proper and Larkana in Sind have District Health Officers.

100. *Land Acquisition in villages for relieving overcrowding.*—Progress in this direction may be summarised as under :—

Dharwar.—Five acres and 4 acres and 11 gunthas of land were acquired for Kasambi and Kurabgond villages of Kod and Karajgi Talukas respectively.

Nasik.—Six acres of land were acquired for Panhale State village, and 7 acres were transferred from waste to Gaothan in Kharwandi, both in Yeola Taluka.

Dadu.—One acre and 9 gunthas of Government land was added to the original village of Haroon Panwher of Sehwan Taluka.

101. *Village water supply.*—Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Divisions the following grants for distribution among the District Local Boards of the Presidency and Sind for improvement of village water supply :—

	Rs.
Northern Division	30,000
Central Division	25,000
Southern Division	25,000
Sind	18,000
Reserve with Government	2,000
Total ..	1,00,000

These grants were supplemented by allotments from local funds and popular contributions and were expended on constructing wells, tanks, troughs and cisterns, in repairing old wells and in boring operations.

Four hundred and seventy-two draw wells were constructed during the year. Seventy-two step wells were converted into draw wells.

102. *District and Taluka Local Boards.*—The aggregate income of 28 District Local Boards and 219 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs. 1,93,78,936. Income and taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-1-9 and Re. 0-4-9 respectively against Rs. 1-1-3 and Rs. 0-4-8. A total sum of Rs. 24,27,876 was spent by the Boards on communications while Rs. 8,08,399 were spent under the head of Public Health Works.

Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioners the following grants for distribution among District Local Boards of the Presidency

and Sind. These grants are intended to be utilized primarily for expenditure for roads and buildings :—

	Rs.
Northern Division	2,39,150
Central Division	2,64,850
Southern Division	1,91,250
Sind	2,04,750

103. *Village Sanitary Boards.*—The Sanitary Board at Siddapur in Kanara District did usual conservancy work during the year. The Sanitary Board at Shahpur Chakar in Nawabshah District worked during the year but no work of any importance was reported to have been carried out.

104. *Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats.*—During the year seven hundred and fifty-five Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats were reported to be functioning. The Assistant Directors of Public Health during their tours inspected sanitary arrangements of the villages where Committees and Panchayats existed and their recommendations were forwarded to the Revenue Officers. Examples of useful work done by Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats are given below :—

Tandulwadi, Bedag, Jhalod, Kalol, Kosaman, Paldhi, Pimprale and Shirpur sterilised drinking water wells regularly. Jevur, Kave, Kurduwadi, Uplai Khurd, Sankeshwar, Havashabhavi, Hirekerur, Oplad and Adawad improved their conservancy. Mangoli, Kupwad, Madha and Kusumbe removed prickly pear. Umraj, Kasegaon, Hukkeri and Tigadi constructed new roads. Pimpalner provided dust bins. Koregaon, Itwade Khurd, Dhirol, Songir and Ranale built new latrines and Pahur, Shendurni, Neri Budruk and Nagardeole provided trench latrines. Nilgund, Zare, Shedbal, Shelwadi, Matar, Thasra, Kalsan and Nardana undertook repairs to their wells and tanks. Degaon, Bhadgaon, Wagli, Shirur and Nizampur repaired gutters. The Assistant Directors of Public Health, Sind Registration District, reports that no noticeable improvements were carried out.

CHAPTER VIII.

Malaria.

105. *Incidence.*—During the year 31,221 deaths from Malaria were recorded against 30,895 in 1934. The death-rate from Malaria for the Presidency as a whole was 1·43 as against 1·42 in the previous year. The urban and rural death-rates were ·63 and 1·62 as compared with ·69 and 1·59 in the previous year.

106. *Deaths from Malaria in the Presidency.*—The Central Registration District recorded the largest number of deaths 17,382, the Southern 6,821, the Northern 4,747 and Sind 2,175. Bombay City recorded 96 deaths against 97 in 1934.

107. *Deaths from Malaria in Collectorates.*—The larger number of deaths from Malaria recorded in the Collectorates was, in Nasik 8,087, Poona 3,725, West Khandesh 2,567, Thana 2,334, Ahmednagar 2,293, Dharwar 2,002, East Khandesh 1,407 and Bijapur 1,197.

108. *Relation of deaths from Malaria to deaths from Fevers.*—During the year under report 204,752 deaths from Fevers were recorded out of which 31,221 were attributed to Malaria, the percentage of deaths from Malaria to those from Fevers was 15, as it was last year.

109. *Seasonal mortality of Malaria.*—The highest number of deaths from Malaria was recorded in the month of November and the lowest in June; mortality was higher from August to December and January than during the remaining months. During the first period 15,397 deaths occurred and during January the number of deaths was 2,734.

110. *Deaths from Malaria in urban and rural areas.*—High death rates from Malaria in urban areas were recorded in Dholka (13·32), Shikarpur (7·06), Rohri (5·98), Umarkot (5·20), Dakore (2·94), Bhiwandi (2·69), Poona City (2·67) and Sehwan (2·59), and in rural areas in the districts of Nasik (9·17), West Khandesh (3·72), Poona (3·56), Thana (2·98), Kanara (2·63), Ahmednagar (2·47) and Dharwar (2·47).

111. *Anti-malaria measures and touring medical officers on malaria duty.*—For the malaria season 54 subordinate Medical Service officers were appointed by the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay to visit the villages in the most malarious parts of the Presidency and to treat cases of fevers found in them. Their services were also utilised in emergencies in cholera and plague outbreaks to carry out inoculation and other anti-epidemic measures in their areas.

They visited 5,274 villages, treated 95,932 persons for malaria and 42,752 for other diseases and examined 125,954 children for enlarged spleens out of which 44,714 were found to have enlarged spleen (35 p.c.). In Sind during the year under report in all 208,664 malaria patients were treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries against 201,084 in the previous year. 172,800 five-grain quinine tablets and 39,200 two-grain tablets were supplied to the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and anti-malaria Officers in Sind during the year for free distribution. Besides this 490,000 five-grain tablets and 1,085,780 two-grain tablets were supplied to officers and various agencies in Sind by the Director of Public Health for free distribution. In the Southern Registration District, 340,050 five-grain and 326,550 two-grain quinine tablets were supplied by the Director of Public Health to officers and other agencies for free distribution out of which 322,014 and 293,478 tablets respectively were distributed to the villagers. Also 96,253 five-grain tablets and 44,565 two-grain tablets were supplied to village officers by different

Collectors for free distribution. 135,000 five-grain and 20,000 two-grain tablets and 32,000 and 24,000 tablets of 5 and 2 grains each respectively were also supplied to the Medical Officers of Health of the District Local Boards, Dharwar and Satara, for distribution during the year. The District School Boards of Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara and Sholapur districts distributed 98,676 five-grain and 103,177 two-grain tablets. The stock of quinine with the village officers was replenished by the vaccinators wherever necessary. This work was also inspected by the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.

In the Central Registration District 157,996 five-grain tablets and 135,006 two-grain tablets were given to officers and agencies for free distribution. The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensaries in Poona City treated 8,772 malaria patients during the year. The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, examined 242 inmates of the School and members of the staff for malaria and found 19 out of them with enlarged spleen. Fourteen medical officers were appointed on anti-malaria duty in the 6 districts of the Central Registration District for varying periods during the year.

In the Northern Registration District 243,480 five-grain tablets and 329,425 two-grain tablets were distributed free through various official and non-official agencies. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, visited Nawagam village of Matar taluka in Kaira district for malaria survey and the necessary measures to minimise the incidence were suggested to the Collector of Kaira. In the Northern Registration District 9 S. M. S. Officers on malaria duty were appointed by Government and 2 by the District Local Board, East Khandesh, during the year for treatment of cases of malaria by visiting villages in the most malarious areas. They visited 1,193 villages and treated 34,658 cases including 25,700 for malaria.

112. *Distribution of Quinine.*—During the period under report Government sanctioned (1) quinine sulphate worth Rs. 26,000 for free distribution, (2) quinine sulphate worth Rs. 26,000 for sale in Post Offices and (3) quinine hydrochloride worth Rs. 8,000 for sale in treatment packets. The expenditure against the first grant was Rs. 25,334. Quinine worth Rs. 42,360 (including previous stock and temporary loan) was distributed through Revenue and other officials, and the Administrative officers of District School Boards. Some of this quinine was also distributed by the Assistant Directors of Public Health, Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and selected vaccinators. Under the second grant, increased by an additional grant, Rs. 26,918 were spent in supplying quinine tablets for sale at Post Offices and to certain officials and institutions on payment. The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, credited a total amount of Rs. 37,060 realised from the sale during 1935 and previous years into the Government Treasury. Under the third grant, increased by an additional grant, Rs. 8,719 were spent in preparing and supplying quinine in the form of treatments. The price recovered including arrears amounted to Rs. 9,348.

The distribution of free quinine through School Boards and through Assistant Directors and Collectors by districts was as under :—

Serial No.	District.	School Boards.	Assistant Directors and Collectors.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	East Khandesh	....	188	
2	West Khandesh	427	390	
3	Surat	225	133	
4	Broach and Panch Mahals ..	418	834	
5	Kaira	158	996	
6	Ahmedabad	369	2,511	Includes supply to Assistant Director for his Registration District.
7	Ahmednagar	112	97	
8	Poona	216	2,096	Do.
9	Nasik	315	776	
10	Thana	45	265	
11	Bombay Suburban	....	33	
12	Kolaba	2	67	
13	Ratnagiri	....	11	
14	Belgaum	....	3,932	Do.
15	Dharwar	1,430	1,196	
16	Bijapur	77	153	
17	Kanara	225	1,667	
18	Sholapur	16	236	
19	Satara	918	....	
	Total for Presidency proper ..	4,953	15,581	
20	Karachi	540	2,470	Do.
21	Dadu	148	169	
22	Hyderabad	3,199	778	
23	Nawabshah	1,800	674	
24	Thar and Parkar	1,489	....	
25	Larkana	2,731	2,632	
26	Sukkur	3,600	663	
27	Upper Sind Frontier ..	432	427	
	Total for Sind ..	13,939	7,813	
	Grand Total ..	18,892	23,394	

113. *Special enquiries and investigations.*—The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, surveyed areas round about Visapur Village and Jail during the year for suggesting anti-malaria measures. It was found that the disease was not severe. The Public Works Department staff housed near the dam suffered to some extent. They shifted to the villages of Visapur and Pimpalgaon Pisa when there was acute malaria and carried the infection with them. It was also found that in the Jail the

infection was either brought in by new prisoners or by the Jail Staff who frequently visited the villages. Preventive measures were advised. A systematic treatment with quinine and plasmoquine was undertaken by the medical officer in charge Visapur Prison. For the villages of Visapur and Pimpalgaon Pisa an S. M. S. Officer was appointed on malaria duty and he was supplied with sufficient stock of quinine and plasmoquine tablets. He gave treatment to 444 persons at Visapur and 1,516 persons at Pimpalgaon Pisa. 15,000 tablets of quinine (5 grains each), 5,000 tablets of quinine (2 grains each) and 12,800 tablets of plasmoquine ($\frac{1}{6}$th grain each) were used for treatment in those villages.

In Kod Taluka of Dharwar District, plasmoquine treatment was also employed for noting results. 300 people having enlarged spleen of three or four fingers breadth were treated with plasmoquine alone and about 1,500 with combined treatment of plasmoquine and quinine. Those treated with plasmoquine only were given 3 tablets each. One tablet was given every 4th day. For children tablet was given every 4th day up to 2 tablets. Combined treatment was given to those who were actually suffering from fever either every alternate day or daily. Each person was given 3 tablets of 5 grains each daily for 3 or 4 days and plasmoquine 4 tablets, one tablet to be taken every day after the fever subsided. Five villages were selected by the Medical Officer with the object of noting the results carefully and 145 persons were treated. Of these 70 suffered daily and 46 got fever every alternate day and 11 and 19 cases respectively had a relapse. The Medical Officer reported that of those who were suffering from fever daily very few got relapse. Of those who got fever every alternate day, 50 per cent. relapsed. But on re-treatment none of them had any relapse. Children with enlarged spleen showed reduction of spleen up to about $\frac{1}{2}$ size during the period of observation. There were no untoward symptoms from this treatment except one case 55 years old with enlarged liver and spleen, who developed jaundice after he had received 4 tablets of $\frac{1}{6}$th grain each, one tablet a day. It could not definitely be said whether the jaundice was due to plasmoquine or a complication of the disease he was suffering from.

CHAPTER IX.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

114. *The Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association.*—Nine branches of the Association, viz. Belgaum, Bijapur, Bombay Suburban, East Khandesh, Kanara, Kolaba, Satara, Sholapur and Thana worked during the year and 529 Dais were trained by them. Three meetings of the Executive Committee were held under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, and it was resolved that in addition to grants to District Branches, funds should be given to Maternity Homes if they undertook the training of village dais. The secondary training centre at Bombay was closed to minimise expenditure and in view of the fact that there were separate centres for secondary training for Satara and Kolaba Districts and that dais could also be trained at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona,

115. *Miss Piggot's Dais' Improvement Scheme, Hyderabad (Sind).*— The training of "Dais" in maternity work under Miss Piggot has continued. During the year 27 dais were trained at Hyderabad, of these 13 appeared for examination and all passed. The work of 85 dais was regularly supervised. During her tours instructions were given to 18 new dais. During the year 45 towns and villages were visited and 220 lectures given which were attended by 9,845 women and children. A travelling dispensary with a lady doctor tours the districts in winter.

In Belgaum District two dais, in Bijapur District two and in Kanara District six were trained in the Civil Hospitals. The Infant Welfare Centre of the Health Association, Satara, has started training class for dais and there are 3 dais who are taking training. The District Local Board, Satara, carried out two schemes for training practising dais in villages, viz., (1) the Health Officer held classes at which 124 dais from 49 villages were present and (2) the Nurse and Midwife entertained by the Board imparted instructions to 82 practising dais in 41 villages in the talukas of Karad, Khanapur, Satara, Khatav and Man Petha in the matters of ante-natal and post-natal and other subjects of aseptic technique of midwifery. In addition to this 6 primary trained dais took advantage of the secondary training at the Wai Mission Hospital and the Hospital of the Satara Health Association. With a view to encouraging village practising dais trained in primary course in the districts 121 dai's outfits were distributed among the dais collected from 78 villages. Under the scheme of training midwives of the Red Cross Society, Dharwar, 3 pupils have been taken for training in the Civil Hospital.

116. *The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association.*— The Association helped 140 centres during the year under report. Of these, 65 centres were either helped with the loan of full set of models and health literature or with cinema and magic lantern units. 57 cinema demonstrations alone were arranged at different centres in the Presidency. Five centres were supplied with cinema films on health and child welfare topics. Slides on health subjects were sent to 13 centres for demonstration. Thirty-six popular talks were given with the aid of magic lantern slides and 21 without them. 659 reels of cinema films on public health and child welfare topics were projected. The Honorary Provincial Secretary of the Association received reports from different centres which showed that 614,800 persons attended the different functions. The Association is continuing its research work on cheap balanced diets. The Association sustained during the year a great loss in the death of Mr. G. K. Devdhar, C.I.E., M.A., who rendered very valuable services in furthering its cause in a variety of ways.

117. *The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.*—During the year 3,079 women were sent for confinement by the Society's nurses to maternity institutions other than the Homes maintained by the Society. The number of expectant mothers admitted in all centres was 5,510 and the total number of visits of expectant mothers to ante-natal clinics 21,382. The Society's nurses visited 7,597 new expectant mothers at

their homes. The bulk of this work is carried out in Bombay City. The share of the Society in this work for the Presidency excluding Bombay City is represented by a grant of about Rs. 8,000 given to the Bombay mofussil Child Welfare and Health Council. As remarked last year this is totally inadequate as it is in the mofussil that the real need for maternity and infant welfare lies and not in the city, where it can very well be left to the care of the Municipality.

118. *The Bombay Mofussil Maternity, child welfare and Health Council.*—This Council came into existence during the year under report and the objects of the Council are :—(*a*) to promote co-operation and concerted action between different centres engaged in maternity, child welfare and health work in the Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay City and suburbs, (*b*) to consolidate and prevent over-lapping of centres in the same area, (*c*) to ensure that the work of each centre is being carried on efficiently, (*d*) to establish centres wherever required, and (*e*) to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The first meeting of the Council was held at Bombay on the 13th December 1935 at which constitution of the Council and its Local Committees was discussed. The Council started work on sound footing and the response from the mofussil is satisfactory.

CHAPTER X.

119. *School Hygiene and Medical Inspection of School Children.*—The scheme of medical inspection of schools remains in abeyance. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in Sind visited 114 schools in rural areas to see the vaccinal condition of the children and inspect sanitation, ventilation and water supply. They gave 82 lectures on Tuberculosis and general hygiene. Out of 3,666 school children examined by them 265 were found with enlarged spleen. The Inspectors in other Registration Districts visited schools from time to time during the course of their tours, made remarks on general sanitation and brought the defects to the notice of the authorities concerned.

CHAPTER XI.

Health Propaganda.

120. *Sanitary Associations.*—The work done by the different Sanitary Associations is as shown below :—

Karachi Health Association.—The staff employed by this Association continued to do good work. The Association continued to maintain the Bherumal Thakurdas Maternity Home. The Lady Health Visitor visited 8,826 houses and talked to 20,260 women including 1,057 pregnant women. The number of pregnant women revisited was 1,024 while the number of post-natal cases visited was 1,571 and

the number revisited was 1,740. The Lady Doctor of the Association visited 2,164 cases, conducted 4 normal cases and 19 abnormal cases. In the Bherumal Thakurdas Maternity Home, 520 mothers availed themselves of the facilities provided. Of the 520 labour cases 423 were normal and the remaining abnormal. 680 other cases were treated.

The Broach Sanitary Association organised 30 magic lantern lectures on personal hygiene, malaria, cholera, school hygiene, village sanitation and maternity and child welfare in the schools of the city, at the Shukaltirth annual fair and other public institutions. 18 demonstration lectures were delivered by the Medical Officer of the Association on Tuberculosis in the schools in the District. 2 Health Shows in the city at the annual fairs and 3 in the District at Zadeshwar, Umalla, and Shakultirth were held and posters and exhibits of the Association were displayed. Cinema films on the subjects of child welfare and compaign against tuberculosis were shown in the different parts of the city. Leaflets on flies, mosquitoes and cholera were distributed freely at the time of fairs. Posters on causes and prevention of tuberculosis were circulated among the schools of the city and district and also in the two local mills. The village medical aid work was continued in 80 villages and 65,117 patients took advantage thereof.

The Ahmedabad Sanitary Association.—The Association arranged magic lantern shows, baby shows, health exhibitions and magic lantern demonstrations in connection with village uplift scheme in various villages in the Talukas of North and South Daskroi, Viramgaon, Dholka and Modasa. At the request of the Praja Hitechhu Mandal, Prantij and Praja Mandal, Viramgaon, four lectures on health subjects were given in different parts of the cities. The Association arranged lectures on plague with the aid of magic lantern in Borsad town and 6 villages of the Taluka. The Health Visitor of the Association brought several nuisances to the notice of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The Bombay Sanitary Association arranged lectures in hygiene to the occupants of the insanitary chawls in the city with the aid of magic lantern slides. The Health Visitor of the Association was deputed to do health propoganda in Public Institutions, High Schools and chawls in the city.

121. *Red Cross Society Branches—Sind Provincial Branch.*—The Provincial Organizer visited 72 towns and villages, gave 223 lectures and visited 35 Junior Red Cross Groups. She also toured 3 desert talukas of Thar and Parkar District. A Health Exhibition was organized at Hala. She worked for nearly two months in connection with the Quetta Earthquake Relief Work at Karachi and Shikarpur. The Society has now in the mofussil four maternity homes, two child welfare centres and is employing one Health Visitor, 4 nurses and 6 trained dais. Besides this, maternity homes at Gheralo and Shahdadkot were partly financed by the Society. The number of cases attended by these employees was 6,437 while the number of lectures given to ladies, school boys and girls

was 1,484 ; 7,897 house to house visits were conducted by them. As regards the District Branches, the Shikarpur Branch continued to do good work. A nurse is employed to do propaganda work under the supervision of Dr. Sonpar, Tuberculosis specialist. She visited 2,579 houses and detected 38 cases of tuberculosis.

The District Branches of the Red Cross Society at Broach and Ahmedabad worked in full co-operation with the Sanitary Associations at Broach and Ahmedabad. The District Branch at Broach gave medical relief such as free supply of eye-drop bottles, distribution of stock mixtures and quinine tablets. The Health Visitor of the Ahmedabad Branch attended to 587 ante-natal and 726 post-natal cases, 3,860 infants and 3,118 toddlers. Expectant mothers were explained the advantages of calling a trained midwife for delivery instead of untrained dai.

The Red Cross Society Branches in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur carried on public health propaganda work. At the Belgaum Infant Welfare Centre under the Red Cross Society infants and toddlers were given milk, suji, fruit, juice, codliver oil, etc., free according to their needs. Home nursing class was newly opened by the Centre during the year. Educative propaganda, in addition to medical aid, was carried on by two travelling dispensaries—one in Belgaum and the other in Kanara District—by means of magic lantern demonstrations.

The maternity ward in the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, admitted 196 maternity cases. 386 normal and 58 abnormal cases were treated by the Taluka Midwives. In Bijapur District health propaganda was carried on by Dr. Mone and the medical officer in charge Red Cross Travelling Dispensary. The latter officer visited 99 villages, gave 201 lectures, treated 1,164 patients and examined school boys.

The midwives of the Sholapur Municipality and the Sholapur Maternity and Infant Welfare Association attended 1,054 confinements.

The Satara Health Association has started maternity and women's and children's Hospitals. 31 normal labours, 7 abortions and 22 other diseases were treated in the maternity hospital. The Association also started an Infant Welfare Centre under a Health Visitor. On an average 297 children attended the Centre every month.

The clinic for women of the village started by the Child Welfare Institute at Nipani under Dr. Miss Duming, M.D., is doing very useful and humanitarian work.

122. *Health and Baby Week.*—The Health and Baby Week movement continues to function satisfactorily in the Presidency. The Assistant Directors of Public Health helped in the work of organizing and gave lectures and demonstrations where possible. The Sanitary Association, Broach, arranged Baby Shows at Zadeshwar and Umalla. 92 babies under 2 years of age at the former place and 22 at the latter were weighed and medically examined. 6 and 8 prizes were given to the healthy babies at the two places respectively. The Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad, held a Baby and Health Week in Ahmedabad for four days. Preliminary examination of babies was held at 14 different places in the

city and prizes to selected babies were awarded. The Red Cross Society celebrated Baby and Health Weeks in several towns in Sind. Health Week was celebrated throughout the district of Sholapur during the Navaratra holidays.

123. *Village Improvement Scheme.*—Village Improvement Committees have been formed in all the Districts in the Presidency proper, and in each district a certain number of villages were selected for work. The Assistant Directors of Public Health attended meetings of these Committees and helped them with their advice. The Assistant Director of Public Health, S. R. D., Belgaum, gave demonstrations in Satara District on making manure heaps and rendering wells safe against guinea-worm. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination during the course of their tours delivered lectures to the villagers on general sanitation, personal hygiene, etc. The District Committee of Nasik provided the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Nasik S. D. with a magic lantern and sets of slides. The vaccinators as usual impressed upon the villagers the necessity of getting their childern vaccinated. Village uplift work, from the public health point of view, in different districts was as follows :—

Ahmedabad.—Village committees have been formed in almost all the talukas and mahals. Earth augers have been supplied to each Prant Officer and Taluka Officers for making bore-hole latrines. A trained nurse has been engaged for the purpose of training village dais. Baby Shows and Sanitary exhibitions have been held in several villages. Manure heaps were removed outside the village.

Broach and Panch Mahals.—Committees have been formed in 106 villages. Prickly pear was removed in Tralsa in Broach Taluka. Pits of stagnant water were filled in. The villagers paid attention to cleaning of houses and sweeping of roads. Tanning pits at Kalak and manure heaps at Obha were removed outside the gaothan. Public gardens were opened at Kalak and Dalol.

Surat.—A clean week was observed in the district during Divali holidays. 7 villages have employed sweepers for scavenging the whole villages. Filling in pits of stagnant water, sweeping of roads and removal of manure heaps outside the gaothan were attended to in several villages. The Taluka Committee of Jalalpore has employed a part-time midwife and nurse for free treatment and advice to the cultivators. There are 61 running table dispensaries. 18 magic lantern shows were held.

Kaira.—68 village Improvement Committees have been formed. A cleaning day was observed in all the villages in Anand Taluka. Manure pits have been constructed in 3 villages of Matar Taluka and leaflets on their use were freely distributed. Instructions were issued to mamlatdars and Circle Inspectors to sterilize wells in the course of their touring. Table dispensaries have been opened at 15 villages. Leaflets on different subjects were distributed and slides shown. Classes for training village dais had been opened at Borsad, Anand,

Nadiad and Kapadvanj and several dais took advantage of the classses. A village uplift motor van has been purchased and equipped with cinema machine and films, models of insanitary village, trench latrines, manure pits, outfits of a trained dai and posters.

East Khandesh.—10 new village Panchayats were started. A trained labourer was engaged for demonstrating the method of preparing compost manure. The scheme of trench latrines for women was inaugarated in 2 Talukas. 204 latrines i.e. 408 trenches of an average length of 20′, 2′ wide and 5′ deep were excavated in 92 villages. Cleanliness campaign was started in several villages and destruction of prickly pear was also attended to. Steps were taken to close step wells or to convert them into draw wells in Chalisgaon and Erandol Talukas.

West Khandesh.—There are 49 village uplift committees. Removal of prickly pear and provision of iron or stone dust bins were attended to in many villages. Wells were sterilized. At Morane in Dhulia Taluka some bore-hole latrines have been constructed.

Kolaba.—A doctor has been appointed at Chowk in Karjat Taluka for giving medical relief to the surrounding villages. Trained dais have been appointed at Khalapur, Chowk and Gulsunde to attend to labour cases. They also train the village dais. An intensive campaign is proposed to be taken in hand for eradication of guinea worm in Alibag Taluka at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,150.

Ahmednagar.—The filling of pits and puddles around the village wells used for drinking purposes was done in Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Nagar Talukas and Pathardi, Jamkhed and Karjat Mahals. Gutters to drain off sullage water around such wells were constructed in Jeur in Nagar Taluka, Arangaon in Jamkhed Mahal, Vadgaon Pan in Sangamner and Brahmanwada and Thergaon in Akola Taluka. Besides, all such wells are being periodically treated with permanganate of Potash. Trench latrines have been constructed in some villages. Five bore latrines, one trench latrine for women and one moveable latrine at Jeur in Nagar Taluka, one model moveable latrine at Vadgaon Pan in Sangamner Taluka, have been prepared as an experimental measure. Pamphlets and leaflets regarding sanitation and guinea-worm were read and distributed by the District Secretary. He held magic lantern demonstrations in 38 villages.

Ratnagiri.—178 villages have been selected for village uplift work. Manure heaps were removed outside the gaothan in many villages.

Poona.—Village Committees have been formed in 50 villages. Clearing campaign was observed in Divali holidays. Removal of prickly pear, provision of trench latrines, sterilization of wells, etc., were attended to. Magic lantern lectures on sanitation were arranged in some villages. Maternity centres have been provided at Mundhwa, Chinchwad, Walha, Sirur, Baramati, Khed, Shivapur, Saswad and Talegaon Dabhade.

Thana.—There are 34 village committees. Attention is paid to the improvement of sanitation and water supply.

Nasik.—Rural uplift work has been started in 44 villages. Moveable as well as trench latrines have been provided in many villages. 4 village dais were trained. Magic lantern lectures were delivered.

Bombay Suburban District.—44 wells were sterilized before the rains. 14 bore wells for private individuals were sunk. A nurse and midwife has been engaged and she attended 25 cases.

Satara.—Prickly pear has been removed in many villages. Improvements in the interiors of houses are taught and preached incessantly. Clean method of taking out water from the pots without dipping the fingers are taught. 14 augers have been purchased for making bore hole latrines. 10 villages have constructed bore hole and trench latrines. Septic tanks have been working satisfactorily at Wai, Islampur Chikurde and Satara. Bore wells are gaining popularity. The Village Improvement Committee has been able to give primary training to 800 women in dai's work.

Sholapur.—Taluka Village Improvement Committees have been formed in all the Talukas. The Secretary appointed by the District Committee carries on propaganda work with the help of magic lantern and slides. Health week was observed in all the villages in the District. Two nurses have been appointed at Kumbhari and Degaon.

Belgaum.—There are 45 village committees. Gutters have been provided to streets. Filling in of pits of stagnant water and sweeping of roads were attended to. Manure heaps were removed out of Gaothan. Wells were sterilized. 8 earth augers have been purchased. In a few villages bore hole latrines have been provided.

Dharwar.—Filling in pits of stagnant water, sweeping of roads, removing manure heaps outside the gaothan and sterilization of wells were attended to. Slides on public health and infectious diseases were shown to the villagers. Step wells were converted into draw-wells.

Kanara.—Village Committees have been working in 21 villages. Pits of stagnant water were filled in. Wells were sunk in a number of villages. 5 dais have been trained.

Bijapur.—Cleaning of roads and filling in pits of stagnant water were attended to. 10 fieldsmen have been appointed. When outbreak of cholera is apprehended wells are sterilized. Gutters to roads are provided by Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees. 10 trained dais are doing useful work in different villages.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Health Administration.

124. The Public Health Department consists of the Director of Public Health as the Head of the Department and of four Assistant Directors of Public Health, the Director of the Vaccine Institute at

Belgaum and two officers in charge of the Public Health Laboratories at Poona and Karachi. These officers are of equal status and officiate for each other in leave vacancies and other emergencies. The Assistant Directors of Public Health in addition to Public Health duties are in charge of vaccination in British Territory, excluding Bombay and Karachi Municipalities and the Cantonments. There are 31 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and 420 vaccinators, who constitute the subordinate staff.

125. *Selected Districts.*—The system introduced in the year 1910 by which the control of vaccination in one district of each Registration District is exercised by the Local Board of that district was continued throughout the year.

126. *Changes in the strength of the establishment.*—In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9083, dated 8th February 1935, the supervision of vaccination work in the Khairpur State in political relation with the Punjab States Agency was transferred to that State with effect from 1st April 1935.

Owing to increase in analytical work, both as regards water and foodstuffs, Government sanctioned the following staff for the Public Health Laboratory, Poona, viz. 1 Chemical Assistant, 1 clerk, 1 Laboratory Attendant and 1 peon (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2289, dated 16th October 1935).

The Municipalities employed 17 Medical Officers of Health and 112 Sanitary Inspectors. So far only three District Local Boards have appointed District Medical Officers of Health. These Officers are subsidised by Government.

Appendix II-A and II-B of this report shows particulars of the Health services in rural and ubran areas, and particulars of maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in rural and urban areas respectively.

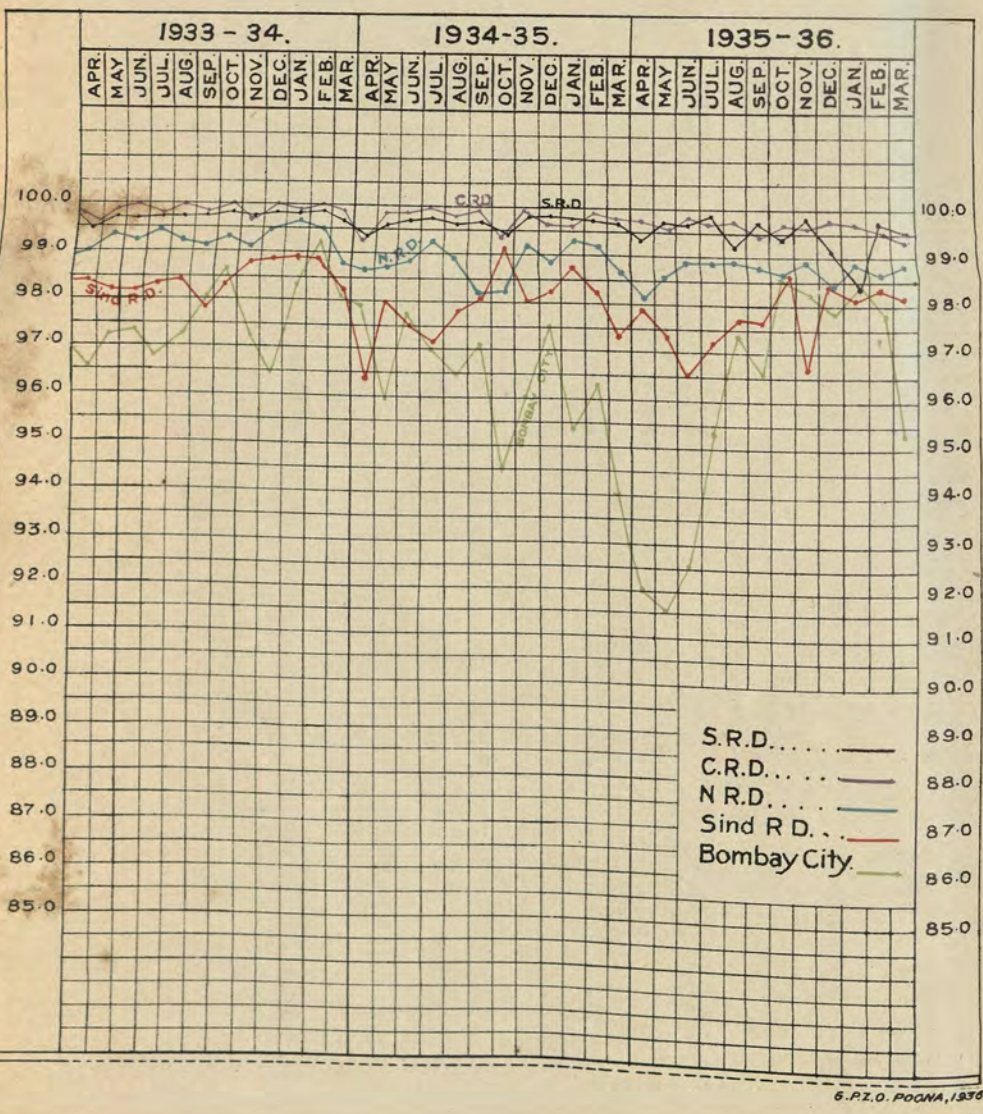
Appendix II-C will show the annual income and expenditure of Institution under the Public Health Department in the Bombay Presidency including Sind during the year 1935–36.

127. *Training of Sanitary Officers.*—There were 114 students on the class roll in Bombay of whom 108 together with 49 students from previous year's class, making a total of 151 appeared for the examination. Out of this number, 88 passed and obtained certificates from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. Mr. Ghevarghese Mathew, a private student, who led the list of successful candidates, won the prize.

At the instance of this Department, the Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay, arranged for a course of instruction in anti-plague measures. The Executive Officer, Karad Municipality and 3 Sanitary Inspectors from the Municipalities of Surat, Nasik and Vile Parle attended this course.

CHART VIII

INSERTION SUCCESS RATES OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS WITH GLYCERINATED LYMPH IN THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF THE PRESIDENCY & BOMBAY CITY FOR THE YEARS 1933-34, 34-35 & 35-36.



G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1936.

CHAPTER XIII.

VACCINATION.

(This chapter and all statistical tables conn ;o
the period 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936.)

The changes in the strength of the vaccination establishment have been enumerated in the preceding chapter Public Health Administration.

128. *Primary Vaccination (Appendix IV, Statement I).*—During the year 1935–36, 728,662 persons were primarily vaccinated against 733,784 in the previous year. There is a decrease of 5,122 which is shared by all the Registration Districts except the Sind Registration District.

Results.—Out of 728,662 primary vaccinations performed 678,515 or 93·11 per cent. were successful and 3,712 or ·50 per cent. unsuccessful. In the remaining 6·39 per cent. of cases the result could not be ascertained. The percentage of success excluding unknown was 99·43.

One hundred and thirty-nine infants were vaccinated a second time owing to failure of the first operation.

Age and Sex.—Of the primary vaccinations 373,676 were males and 354,986 females equal to a proportion of 105·26 to 100. 521,041 or 71·50 per cent. were infants under one year and 190,400 or 26·13 per cent. children between the ages of one and six years.

129. *Re-vaccination (Appendix IV, Statement I).*—498,700 persons were re-vaccinated against 482,986 in the previous year. The percentage of successful cases in which results were known was 41·66. Results could not be ascertained in 48·75 per cent. of cases.

130. *Vaccination of Pilgrims at Karachi.*—A temporary vaccination establishment was entertained in Karachi town as usual for vaccination of pilgrims proceeding to Hedjaz. From 1st November 1935 to 20th February 1936 4,924 pilgrims were re-vaccinated of whom 3,941 were males and 983 females. The total expenditure incurred on the vaccination of these pilgrims amounted to Rs. 638-7-0 and was defrayed by Government. In the preceding year 5,509 pilgrims were re-vaccinated at a total expenditure of Rs. 696–3–0.

Vaccination in Police Lines and outposts is being carried out regularly.

The vaccinators in charge of important fair centres were directed to push on primary and re-vaccinations well in advance of the fairs.

131. *Cost of Vaccination.*—The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 549,620–9–8 against Rs. 542,365–7–6 in the previous year, the increase being partly due to increments earned by the vaccinators and partly to the entertainment of extra candidate vaccinators during the epidemic of smallpox. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0–11–4 against Re. 0–11–2 in the previous year.

132. *Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.*—During the year 1,974,935 doses of lymph were manufactured. Compared with 1,713,630 during the previous year, 1,729,920 doses of lymph were issued this year. Besides

the vaccinators of the Presidency, including Indian States, lymph was supplied to Baroda, Kathiawar, Portuguese India and Civil and Military Medical Officers. Lymph was also sent to Somaliland, Africa.

Owing to prevalence of smallpox very heavy demands for lymph were made on the Institute and every order whether large or small was promptly and carefully complied with.

Results of primary vaccinations performed by vaccinators were scrutinised by the Director of the Institute. A chart showing the results of monthly primary vaccinations for 3 years in the four Registration Districts and in Bombay City is attached.

During the year, the purity and potency of all lymphs were tested as usual. The Cold Room has continued giving satisfactory service. Experimental work on the cultivation of vaccine virus on chick embryonic membrane is being carried out.

Calves.—There were 25 cow calves in stock at the commencement of the year. 914 cow calves and 2 buffalo calves were hired as compared with 748 cow calves during the previous year. At the close of the year 14 cow calves and one buffalo calf remained in stock. Of the 925 cow calves vaccinated, 20 calves were rejected being unfit for collection of vaccine lymph and 10 calves proved unsuccessful.

Cattle disease.—Cattle disease prevailed throughout the year in the District and round about. Preventive measures were adopted at the time of admission of the calves. However, one case of Foot and Mouth disease was detected amongst the vaccinated calves and the lymph therefrom was not issued.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 67,424–9–8 excluding the amount spent for current repairs to the buildings, interest on capital outlay and pension contribution against Rs. 71,205–7–7. Thus there was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 3,780–13–11. The cost of lymph per dose manufactured came to 8·39 pies.

133. *Compulsory Vaccination.*—Excluding Bombay and the seven cantonments of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, Hyderabad, Belgaum and Deolali, the Vaccination Act is in force in 42 towns and 10 villages of the Presidency. During the year 234 prosecutions were instituted under the Act in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Rohri, Larkana and Shikarpur towns. Fines were inflicted in 4 cases. Eleven cases were pending at the end of the year.

The bye-laws regarding registration of births are not properly enforced in some municipalities with the result that many births escape registration and the number of children vaccinated is in consequence smaller than it should be. Such children provide a potential source of danger to the community and it is for local bodies to realise this and to see that all births which occur in their areas are registered and the children vaccinated.

During the year under report no cases of inoculation with smallpox virus were reported. No ill-effects were reported to have occurred after vaccination.

134. *General Remarks.*—A training class for vaccinators was held as usual at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. There were in all 27 candidates, all of whom passed the final examination. Five Medical Officers of Health, 1 Sub-Inspector of Sanitation, 1 Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector and 2 clerks of this Department were given special training in the preparation and preservation of lymph and in the theory and practice of vaccination. Major-General Ernest William Charles Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B.B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), K.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, paid a visit to the Institute. The Institute was also visited by Dr. M. A. Majid, M.B., D.T.M., D.P.H., etc., Superintendent, Bengal Vaccine Institute.

CHAPTER XIV.

Other Public Health Services.

Public Health Laboratories.

135. The Poona and Karachi Public Health Laboratories worked throughout the year. The Municipal Laboratory, Ahmedabad, also worked during the year.

Poona Laboratory.—Dr. F. Barretto, D.P.H., was in charge of the Laboratory throughout the year except for the period from 15th January to 5th April when he was on leave and Dr. N. T. Advani, D.P.H., officiated for him. The following table shows the number of different samples examined bacteriologically for the Water Works at Poona :—

Name.	Number of samples.					
	Raw water.	Filtered water.	Settled water.	Alumed water.	Chlorinated water.	Tap water.
Cantonment Water Works	271	311	22	92	503	999
Poona City Municipality Water Works ..	11	..	..	90	337	285
Holkar's Bridge Water Works	175	279	..	23	593	286
Lloyd Swimming Bath, Poona	..	..	..	..	261	..

Various Municipalities and other bodies sent 774 samples and 210 were examined in the course of experiments. The total for the year was 5,584 samples examined bacteriologically, and 8,040 chemically. Chemical work for Poona Cantonment Water Works included examination of 266 samples of raw water, 100 filtered water and 275 chlorinated water ; for Kirkee Water Works 149 raw water and 276 chlorinated water. One hundred and fifty samples from outstations were also examined. Besides these 3,003 water samples were examined for free chlorine. Tests for turbidity of water in 270 samples sent by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Research Division, Poona, were carried out to estimate the dose of

alum required. The Laboratory examined 167 samples of sewage effluent from Bahiroba Pumping Station, 24 from Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 4 from Belgaum Central Prison and one each from Bombay and Dadar. The dose for chlorination was determined for 261 samples from Lloyd Swimming Bath sent to the Laboratory. One thousand, four hundred and sixteen tintometer tests were conducted for water works in the whole of Poona. 485 samples of food, drugs, chemicals, etc., were examined during the year the bulk of work being for Broach and Surat towns under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act.

Chlorination of Poona Water Supplies.—The Poona Cantonment Water Works continued to function efficiently as in previous years. The average number of total colonies grown on Nutrient Agar and Bile Salt Agar for the chlorinated water was 1·70 and 0·01 against 1,302·05 and 321·69 on raw canal water, the percentage reduction thus being 99·87 and 100·00 respectively during the year. The chlorinated water samples tested for Lactose Fermenters showed their absence in an average of 96 per cent. of samples in 500 c.c. and nearly 100 per cent. those in 100 c.c. The water was sterilised with bleaching powder (highly concentrated) till the middle of May and with Maxoclor for the remaining part of the year at an average dose of 3·21 lbs. per million gallons or 0·235 parts of chlorine per million. Alum treatment was given to this supply during the rainy season in the Settling Tanks from 4th July to 10th November. When the canal water presented a green colour potassium permanganate treatment was given at the Settling Tank as during the preceding two years. The distributory system which consists of 5 service reservoirs and one elevated tank continued to work satisfactorily as in previous years with the exception of the middle and upper service reservoirs. The Holkar's Bridge Water Works, Kirkee, consisting of Paterson's rapid filters continues to be the source of supply to Kirkee and Ganeshkhind, the daily average consumption being 800,000 gallons. The raw water was taken from the Pashan Lake for most of the year except from 27th April to 11th August 1935 when it was received from the Mutha Right Bank Canal. Alum was used in the settling tanks of this water supply from 15th July to 11th August 1935 while for the remaining part of the year potassium permanganate was used. The same chemical treatment as at the Poona Cantonment Water Works, was used here to sterilise the water. The average dose used was 4·54 lbs. per million gallons or 0·326 parts of chlorine per million. The bacteriological examination of chlorinated water resulted in giving an average of 3·40 colonies on Nutrient Agar and 0·03 on Bile Salt Agar the percentage reduction being 99·59 and nearly 100·00 respectively. The supply taps disclosed a slight falling-off as compared with the last year and yielded results which were not quite satisfactory. As regards Poona City water supply, the bacteriological results of chlorinated tap water at the Water Works and various house taps in the City showed an average of 23·95 and 74·16 colonies on Nutrient Agar and 0·31 and 1·29 on Bile Salt Agar, the percentage reduction against canal water being 98·17 and 94·30 on Nutrient Agar and 99·90 and 99·6 on Bile Salt Agar respectively. The test of these samples on Lactose Fermenters in 100 c.c.

yielded negative results in an average of 81·47 and 65·97 of samples tested. The Water Works compound taps examined for 500 c.c. showed absence of Lactose Fermenters in 74·51 per cent. of samples examined. The results were not so satisfactory as compared with the previous year. The water was sterilised with bleaching powder at an average rate of 13·47 lbs. per million gallons the strength of available chlorine being on an average 34·32 per cent.

Water supplies at Alandi and Ambernath were chlorinated and samples were received for examination once every week. Investigation regarding Powai Lake was continued in 1935 and bacteriological and chemical examinations were done on both raw and treated water.

Sterilising action of chlorine and potassium permanganate.—Experiments showed that potassium permanganate treatment even at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon as compared with chlorine did not yield as satisfactory results. It was noticed that chlorine was effective with $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's contact while Potassium Permanganate at $\frac{1}{4}$ grain per gallon took 3 hours contact in the Laboratory to attain the same result. The latter dose as tried on the well at Mundhwa showed that samples taken 12 hours after treatment gave satisfactory results but those after 36 hours showed deterioration. Water treated with Potassium Permanganate at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon in the Laboratory was coloured too deep. 80 samples were done in these series.

Tests were also made to compare the sterilising action of chloramine (Ammonia Chlorine) with chlorine. The proportions of Ammonia to Chlorine tried, were 1 : 2, 1 : 4, 1 : 8, and 1 : 10. It was noticed that higher quantities of Ammonia as 1 : 2, 1 : 4, the sterilising action of the mixture was delayed beyond half an hour. But the effect lasted for about 10 days i.e. residual chlorine could be detected up to 10 days.

The Officer in charge of the Public Health Laboratory, Poona, paid special visits to Mahableshwar, Matheran, Pandharpur, Shingnapur, Poona City and Alandi in connection with water supplies there. He was appointed Public Analyst for Broach town under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925. He delivered a course of lectures to the students of the Local Self-Government Institute, Poona.

An Industrial Exhibition was held by the Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona. The Laboratory put up a Public Health Stall there from 3rd to 24th February 1935.

Instructions in connection with chlorination of water were given to an Officer of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department and two Municipal Officers. Demonstrations were given to the students from nine different institutions.

136. *Karachi Laboratory.*—Dr. B. Bhujanga Rao was in charge of the Chemico-Bacteriological Laboratory, Karachi, throughout the year.

Karachi Water-supply.—The water supply of the Karachi Municipality continues to be maintained at a high standard of purity. Besides the routine examination of the water supply, special examinations were done in consequence of reports of contamination of water in certain

quarters. Accordingly 1,002 special samples were examined. As a result of investigations based on these examinations, leaky service pipes, faculty.household pumps and mains laid along the sewers and dead ends were found to be the causes of contamination. All the defects were removed by the Municipality. During the year 281 samples of raw water, 1,521 chlorinated and 1,002 extra samples were examined bacteriologically ; while 284 of raw water, 286 chlorinated and 15 extra samples were examined chemically. Besides these, 286 samples were analysed for estimation of the dose of chlorine.

Sukkur Water Supply.—Samples of raw, settled, filtered and chlorinated water were sent regularly every week to the Laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination. In all 160 samples were examined bacteriologically and 163 chemically.

Hyderabad water supply.—Nineteen samples of water were examined bacteriologically.

The Health Officer of the Port of Karachi sent 84 samples of ghee and 1 of condensed milk required for supply to the Asiatic crews on board ships under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind Registration District, sent 442 blood slides for examination of malarial parasites. At his request the senior medical students from the Hyderabad Medical School, were given demonstrations at the Laboratory, regarding chlorination of water supplies, analysis of water and food stuffs.

In addition to the work briefly described above, the Laboratory deals with medico-legal, Excise, Government miscellaneous and general analytical work.

137. *The Municipal Laboratory at Ahmedabad.*—Dr. Sane, Officer-in-charge of the Laboratory, examined in all 1,352 samples out of which 1,007 were chemical, 197 bacteriological and 148 pathological.

138. *Public Analyst (Food Adulteration).*—The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, is in force in the following towns and the number of samples of food stuffs examined by the Public Analysts concerned during the year are shown against them, viz., Karachi 2,216, Ahmedabad 871, Surat 252, Broach 149 and Shikarpur 133.

139. *Sanitary Works (Civil).*—New works and improvements to existing sanitary works are fully described in the Annual Report of the Board of Public Health Works, Bombay Presidency.

140. *Industrial Hygiene including Hygiene of Mines.*—The Assistant Directors of Public Health continued their inspection of factories (under the Factory Act of 1911) in the course of their tours submitting copies of their reports to the Managers and Chief Inspectors of Factories. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind Registration District, inspected 3 factories in Karachi District and 3 in Sukkur District. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, inspected 17 factories including gins and presses. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern and Central Registration Districts, did not inspect any factories during the course of their tours. The statutory limewashing

and painting of factories had generally been observed except in a few cases in respect of sanitation of mills. Owing to the rapid industrial development of Ahmedabad the existing municipal arrangements do not permit of a suitable disposal of trade waste. The problem is however being tackled and satisfactorily solved in the near future. As regards ventilation, two mills in the mofussil have agreed to install air conditioning plants. Ventilation, both general and local, in several other factories has been improved, and improved methods of dust removal in the metal polishing factories are being adopted. The Labour Union, Ahmedabad, spent Rs. 23,000 in completing 20 more tenements on the tenant-ownership basis during the year. 435 tenements have been built by the Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society in the last two years, and 304 of these are occupied. Five creches were started in Bombay, two in Ahmedabad and two in other mofussil centres. This form of welfare work is becoming increasingly popular. The average attendance in the Bombay Mill creches was 573 and the opium drugging of 337 infants was either stopped or prevented.

No mines were inspected during the year by the Assistant Directors of Public Health as *ex-officio* Inspectors of Mines.

Port Health.

141. *Port of Bombay.*—During the year 1935 eight hundred and seventy-eight vessels of all classes with 141,070 crew and passengers were examined. The bedding and baggage of 43,207 crew and passengers were disinfected; of these 42,907 were Asiatic and African crews, third class or deck European and Indian passengers and 300 were members of the crews and passengers who arrived by vessels in which cases of infectious diseases had occurred during the voyage or whilst in port. In addition 36,881 coolies and stevedores were inspected to enable certain vessels to work cargo for a few hours after medical inspection and disinfection of crew and passengers.

Out-going vessels.—In accordance with Government Notification, General Department, No. 1713, dated the 15th March 1917, the medical examination of all vessels, crews and passengers proceeding to ports beyond India, and disinfection of the clothing etc. was carried out prior to departure as shown below:—

(*a*) Of 26,143 Asiatic and African crews i.e. an increase of 606 on last year.

(*b*) Of passengers travelling third class who were not provided with cabin accommodation, of fourth class and deck passengers, and of all Asiatic and African servants, numbering 19,764, i.e. an increase of 5,466 on last year.

Seven hundred and fifty-five outward bound vessels with 54,928 crew and 48,621 passengers, or a total of 103,549 persons (exclusive of troops who were examined by the Military embarkation staff) were inspected as against 701 vessels with 51,101 crew and 46,420 persons during 1934.

Six vessels having cases of chickenpox and measles on board among their crew or passengers arrived in this port and departed again within

12 days of their arrival. The Bills of Health granted to these vessels were endorsed to show the diseases which had occurred on board as well as the measures which had been taken before their departure for the prevention of the spread of infection on board or of its introduction into other ports.

International code wireless messages from arriving ships were received as usual which greatly facilitated Port Health Administration though certain vessels still neglect to make full use thereof.

The system of advance medical examination of passengers of large vessels was introduced during the year. Though this has resulted in additional work for the Port Health Staff, the system has proved of great assistance to the passengers who desire to board the steamers earlier and also by way of preventing last minute rush. Improvement has also been effected in the system of inspection, so that no passenger can now board a vessel without being inspected, as it sometimes happened in the past.

Infectious diseases in vessels arriving, departing or in the harbour or docks.—In accordance with Government Notification No. 1713, dated 15th March 1917, medical inspection and disinfection of vessels which were actually infected or suspected of being infected were carried out. All pilgrim ships, and African Mail ships were also inspected on arrival.

One hundred and seventeen incoming vessels with 13,487 crew and 23,893 passengers including pilgrims were inspected during the year. Of these 117 vessels, 22 (excluding intercoastal vessels but including Hired Transports and the 6 vessels with cases of infectious diseases mentioned above) were found to have or have had cases of infectious diseases on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage respectively. In these vessels on arrival there were 12 cases of measles, 24 of chickenpox, 2 of jigger, 3 of scarlet fever and 5 of mumps. The cases which occurred in Hired Transports were dealt with by the Military Authorities on landing in Bombay and those among the crews of Transports or of other vessels by the Port Health Department. Such cases among troops were removed to the Military Hospital on shore for treatment those among European crews and passengers to St. George's and Arthur Road Fever Hospitals, and those among the Asiatic and African members of crews and passengers to the Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Gokuldas Tejpal, Arthur Road or Maratha Hospitals.

One case of measles and 5 of chickenpox occurred in vessels in the harbour or decks. The clothing and bedding of the crews of these aggregating 141 persons were disinfected.

Forty-three cases of infectious diseases were reported to have been landed at overseas ports from 5 ships which sailed from Bombay during the year 1935; they were chickenpox 16, measles 7, scarlet fever 2 and cerebro spinal fever 2. The cases of smallpox occurred during the period from February to July when Bombay was declared infected with epidemic smallpox.

Disinfection and fumigation of ships.—During the year under report 26 vessels were disinfected on account of infectious diseases.

Under article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 62 deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates were issued, the number of ships deratised by sulpher fumigation being 45, while the number of ships that qualified for exemption certificates was 17.

During the year under report 7,458 rats were destroyed in the docks, none of which was found to be plague infected; also 1,056 rats were destroyed on board 50 ships both by trapping and fumigation out of which 542 were examined but none was found to be plague infected. 3,048 baited traps were placed on board ships by the Port Health Department and 67 rats were caught, i.e. 2·19 rats per 100 traps. The type used was the wire wonder trap with counter-balanced drop.

Seven thousand one hundred and eleven such bundles of clothing and bedding received from various hospitals were disinfected as against 3,076 in 1934. No deaths due to mephitic gas poising as the result of cleansing the bilges of ships occurred during the year but there were 385 accidents on board vessels which were lying in the harbour or docks of which 15 proved fatal as against 328 and 8 respectively in 1934.

Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

The Outward Pilgrim Traffic.—Traffic began on 12th November 1934. Preparatory to each pilgrim embarkation all ships were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by the Clayton process at the time of the first voyage and on subsequent voyages such vessels were exempted from further deratisation if on inspection it was found that they were free from rats. All pilgrims were medically inspected and all bedding and clothing likely to have been exposed to infection were disinfected before embarkation. During the year 5,931 pilgrims left for Jeddah as against 4,169 in 1934, in 12 ships between the period from 12th November 1934 to 28th February 1935. Before embarkation all these pilgrims were vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against cholera.

Inward Pilgrim Traffic.—During the year 5,009 pilgrims arrived from Jeddah in 10 vessels between the period from 5th April 1935 to 8th August 1935. Of the 10 vessels 3 ships arrived with cases of infectious diseases (10 cases of chickenpox) on board.

Inspection of provisions of Lascar crews.—As per Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 5/M-11 (4), dated 26th September 1931, the Department carried out 397 inspections of lascar provisions, during the year as a result of which 38 samples of ghee, 2 of flour and 2 of lime juice were condemned and replaced. However the marked improvement in these stores noted in the last year's report has been maintained but the necessity for a regulation Ghee Standard commensurate with the high prices paid by shipping companies in all Indian Ports continues to be felt.

Cases of infectious diseases.—From amongst the crew and passengers of departing vessels 42 cases of various infectious diseases were picked out and with 43 passenger contacts were not allowed to sail.

During the year the Port of Bombay was declared to be infected with epidemic smallpox from 2nd February to 6th July. During this period 1,661 cases with 1,052 deaths were reported in the City giving a case mortality rate of 63 per cent. This high percentage may be due to the fact that several of the cases go unreported. According to the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, there are therefore strong grounds for the introduction of a Revaccination Act in the Bombay Port as recommended in Article 43 of the International Sanitary Convention more especially as the Port has now been epidemically infected not less than 15 times in the past 20 years.

During the epidemic period persons required to board ships working in quarantine were previously inspected, crew etc. vaccinated and their clothing disinfected. Visitors were required to produce evidence of vaccition within the past three years before being allowed to board ships.

Vaccinal state of passengers and crews.—Among 10,109 Europeans crew of 382 cargo ships 583 or a percentage of 5·76 were found to be either unprotected or insufficiently protected while the inspection of 68 passenger ships showed that all the 7,641 such crew on them were properly protected. Among through passengers the percentage of unprotected or insufficiently protected to the total number of passengers was 13·6 among women and children. As regards local passengers the number of ships in which all were found to be protected within the past three years was 54 while the number in which some were found to be unprotected within the past three years was 133. The percentage of unprotected in the latter case, among male, was 4·5 while in case of women and children it was 2·74. The total percentage of unprotected local passengers in all ships works out to 3·3 among males and 2 among females. All pilgrims and African bound passengers were fully protected against smallpox and thus have not been reckoned in the above statistics which apply therefore only to East and West bound traffic. Among 1,064 male passengers and 698 female passengers who embarked in Bombay during the year 9·98 per cent. in the former and 7·78 per cent. in the latter failed to produce vaccination certificates though advised to be in possession of such certificates in their own interest. The percentage of the unprotected or insufficiently protected persons amongst crew on board the cargo ships (382) referred to above was found to be only 2·22. The above statistics represent a great improvement over last year's figures; the improvement has also been more marked among women and children. During the year under report a Black List was maintained recording statistics of ships wherein 50 per cent. of the total European and other foreign crew were either unprotected or insufficiently protected against smallpox. A summary of 20 such ships showed that of the 535 European crew 370 were insufficiently protected, i.e. 28 were unvaccinated, 75 vaccinated in childhood, 87 vaccinated more than 10 years ago and 180 vaccinated more than 3 years ago but within 10 years.

During the year Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust, continued to carry out mosquito survey in native crafts. He examined 11,989 crafts, 4,080 of which were found to be breeding mosquitoes,

70 refused to be examined, 3,946 water tanks were emptied, 134 crafts refused emptying of water tanks. Among ocean-going ships 63 complained about mosquitoes in the docks while no such complaint was received from 504 ships.

With the co-operation of the Haffkine Institute, an investigation was carried out during 1934–35 to determine whether the rat and flea population of steamers visiting the harbour was of the same species as that in the dock area. It was noted that while the rat species on ship and on shore are much the same the shore rats are more infested with fleas. Rat fleas in the dock area show a slight predominance of the Asiatic species whilst on board cheopis predominates. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiency of ship rats a comparison had to be drawn between fleas on 2,662 dock rats and only 112 ship rats respectively.

The sanitary state of the harbour and of the various bunders and docks generally was good throughout the year. Anti-rat and anti-mosquito measures etc. remained as hitherto in charge of the Administratives Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust, the Port Health Department making recommendations when rat breeding etc. was noted within Dock limits.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S., was in charge of the Port Health Department throughout the year who reports that the members of the Medical, clerical and Sanitary Police Staff performed their duties to his entire satisfaction.

Port of Karachi.

142. No epidemic of any serious nature had occurred on any vessel entering the Karachi Port or during its stay in the harbour and the port and the city of Karachi were completely free from plague and cholera.

Seven hundred and one vessels (282 steam ships and 419 country crafts) sailing for ports beyond India were granted Bills of Health during the year under report.

In all 70 vessels including 11 pilgrim ships and 3 country crafts entered the Port under the "Quarantine" flag. Of these 54 arrived from Red Sea, European and African Ports, 2 from Persian Gulf Ports and 14 from other Ports. All these vessels were boarded and necessary measures were taken in respect of each one of them. During the year under report medical inspection of 73,054 persons (passengers and crew) on board 771 vessels (outgoing and incoming) was carried out.

Air Port of Karachi.—The Karachi Air Port continued to expand at a very rapid space and during the year under report, it had well passed the limit at which the Health Officer of the Port of Karachi could attend to its health duties in addition to his at the sea Port. The distance between Keemari and Drigh Road is nearly seventeen miles and this drawback seriously handicapped the Health Officer of Karachi Port in this additional charge. Government of India realising the situation relieved him of the additional Air Port Health duties from 5th August 1935 and put Dr. E. P. Hicks, M.D., Malaria Research Officer in charge of the health of the Air Port in addition to his work of the aedes inquiry in Drigh Road Aerodrome and its surroundings. The charge again

reverted to the Health Officer of the Port of Karachi on 3rd November 1935 when Dr. Hicks returned to his headquarters on completion of his aedes survey and remained with him till Captain C. J. H. Brink, I.M.S., was appointed as a full time Air Port Health Officer from 23rd December 1935, by the Government of India.

In this Air Port 183 air craft including regular outward bound Air Mails, Service Air-craft and private planes were granted Bills of Health. Of these 79 belonged to the Imperial Airways Limited (British), 51 belonged to Royal Dutch Air Mail, 39 to the French Air Mail and 19 were private air-crafts, viz. 11 British, 2 French and 1 Egyptian. In all 648 crew and 743 passengers were medically examined.

Plague and Cholera.—No case of these diseases was detected among the passengers or crew in the Port nor was any case reported to have occurred on vessels lying in the harbour or entering or departing from this Port during the year.

Smallpox.—One case of smallpox among deck passengers occurred on board the S.S. Varsova which arrived from Bombay on the 30th March 1935. The patient, an Indian Soldier and contacts were taken charge of by the Embarkation Medical Officer. The necessary measures regarding disinfection of the crew, the part of the ships occupied by the patient and the contacts were carried out. One passenger who was still in infective state of smallpox was detected at the time of Medical Inspection at the disinfection station on the 2nd June 1935 and was prevented from embarking on S.S. Bamora.

Chicken-pox.—The disease occurred in the following vessels :—S.S. Vita which arrived from Bombay on 6th April 1935 (one case among crew). Pilgrim Ships " Islami " and " Abkar " which arrived from Jeddah on 1st and 9th May 1935 (one and four cases respectively) S.S. Vita and Vasna which arrived from Basrah on 30th May and 11th December 1935 (one case each). H. T. Karanja sailed for Southampton on the 19th June 1935 with Quetta earth-quake refugees. Seven cases of chicken-pox among the families of British Troops were permitted to embark on the ship on the special permission granted by the Secretary of State for India. A passenger to be embarked on S.S. Versova was found to be suffering from chicken-pox and was prevented from embarking and sent to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital for treatment. The necessary precautionary measures were carried out in all the cases.

Acute Pneumonia.—Two deaths from Pneumonia occurred on the Pilgrim ship " Akbar " during voyage from Jeddah on 29th March and 4th May 1935. Two deaths also occurred due to this cause on Pilgrim ship " Rahmani " during voyage from Jeddah on the 11th April 1935.

Measles.—One case among passengers occurred on S.S. Vita during the voyage from Busrah. The vessel arrived in Karachi Port on 28th March 1935. The patient was allowed to continue his voyage to Bombay well segregated on board. One case among the crew was detected on board S.S. " Golcunda " on 11th May 1935. The patient was sent to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital for treatment. The necessary

disinfection was carried out. At the time of medical inspection of passengers to be embarked on board the S.S. Varsova on 31st March 1935 a deck passenger was found to be suffering from Measles. This passenger was prevented from embarking and sent to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital for treatment.

Mumps.—One case of Mumps was detected during the inspection of passengers to be embarked on S.S. Bandra on the 27th January 1935. The passenger was prevented from embarking.

No case of Beri Beri, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Sleeping Sickness, Jigger and Cerebro-spinal Fever occurred during the year.

Cases of non-notifiable diseases on vessels other than pilgrim ships at sea or in harbour.—Three deaths from heart failure occurred one each on S.S. Varsova, Ellora and Bandra among deck passengers on 5th February, 13th April and 28th April 1935 respectively. Out of these one was a male adult, one female adult and the third a male child.

The Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.—(*a*) Outward Pilgrim Traffic started at Karachi Port with the first ship " Alavi " sailing on 16th November 1934 and ended on 1st March 1935 with the departure of the last Pilgrim ship " Rizwani ". Of the 11 ships, 10 had arrived from Bombay and embarked additional pilgrims at Karachi Port while one ship sailed direct from Karachi. The total number of pilgrims embarked at Karachi was 6,792. The importance of Karachi as a Pilgrim Port is increasing as is evident from the increase in the number of pilgrims embarking from this port year by year.

(*b*) The inward pilgrim traffic began with the arrival of P. S. " Jehangir " at Karachi on 3rd April 1935 and ended with the arrival of the 11th ship P. S. " Alavi " on 24th July 1935. Out of the total number of 11,568 pilgrims on board the different ships 8,226 disembarked at Karachi and the remaining continued their voyage to Bombay. 27 deaths, all from non-infectious diseases, occurred on board among the returning pilgrims on 9 different ships giving a percentage death-rate of ·22.

There were 60 patients in the hospitals of the different ships. The only infectious disease which reported cases was chicken-pox. There was a suspicious case of leprosy also on board P. S. Alavi. Four cases of chicken-pox occurred on board P. S. Abkar and one on P. S. Islami.

Clayton Apparatus.—No ship was fumigated by this apparatus during the year.

Inspection of Crews, Stores and Provisions.—Provision and stores for the use of the Asiatic crews of 31 vessels were inspected during the year as required under Section 91 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923). Eighty-five samples of ghee were sent for analysis to the Chemico-Bacteriological Laboratory, Karachi, during the year out of which 17 were pronounced as not genuine or unfit for human consumption as against 69 out of 197 samples sent in 1934. The strict inspection of crew's rations has resulted in the supply of genuine ghee to ships' crew and serious endeavour is now being made by stevedores in obtaining genuine ghee.

Anti-rat campaign in the harbour area.—Ratting operations were continued throughout the year and 3,159 rats were destroyed by trapping and baiting. The average number of rats trapped per day per 100 traps set was 5·5. Twice a week a few rats were regularly sent to the Government Chemico-Bacteriological Laboratory for examination and none was found infected with plague.

The sanitary condition of the harbour during the year under report was quite satisfactory. During the year Karachi City reported no case or death from plague or cholera. Smallpox recorded 94 deaths, Acute Pneumonic 1,039 deaths, Measles 38 deaths while chicken-pox had 4 deaths only.

Staff.—Dr. B. F. Khambatta, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., was in charge of the Port Health Department throughout the year under report. He reports "the whole staff performed their duties with relentless zeal and maintained as usual a very high standard of efficiency ".

CHAPTER XV.

General Remarks.

143. *Public Health Acts.*—The framing of the Public Health Act for the Presidency is under the consideration of Government.

144. *Public Health Essays.*—No remarks.

145. *Personal Proceedings and Office.*—The activities of the Officer in charge of the Public Health Laboratories are given in Chapter XIV.

Supervising Staff.—The following table shows the various officers who held the appointments of Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health and the Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, during the year under report :—

Appointment.	Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Director of Public Health.	Lieut-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S., D.P.H.	1st January 1935 to 5th April 1935.	
	Major A. M. V. Hesterlow, B.Sc. (P.L. Edin.), I.M.S.	6th April 1935 to 10th November 1935.	
	Lieut-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S., D.P.H.	11th November 1935 to 31st December 1935.	
Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona.	Mr. N. T. Advani, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.	1st January 1935 to 14th January 1935.	
	Major A. M. V. Hesterlow, B.Sc. (P. L. Edin.), I.M.S.	15th January 1935 to 5th April 1935.	

Appointment.	Name.	Period.	Remarks.
	Mr. N. T. Advani, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.	6th April 1935 to 10th November 1935.	
	Major A. M. V. Hesterlow, B.Sc. (P.L.Edin), I.M.S.	11th November 1935 to 19th December 1935.	
	Mr. F. Barretto, D.P.H.	20th December 1935 to 31st December 1935.	
Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad.	Mr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, B.A., M.B. B.S., D.P.H. & D.T.M.	1st January 1935 to 4th October 1935.	
	Lieut-Col. A. H. Harty, I.M.S.	5th October 1935 to 14th October 1935.	
	Mr. N. T. Advani, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.	15th October 1935 to 31st December 1935.	
Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum.	Mr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H.	1st January 1935 to 26th July 1935.	
	Mr. J. L. Pinto, D.P.H.	27th July 1935 to 20th August 1935.	Died on 20th August 1935.
	Mr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H.	21st August 1935 to 10th December 1935.	
	Dr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, D.P.H.	11th October 1935 to 31st December 1935.	
Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind Registration District, Karachi.	Captain E. Benjamin, D.P.H.	1st January 1935 to 31st December 1935.	
Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.	Mr. J. L. Pinto, L.M. & S., D.P.H.	1st January 1935 to 20th August 1935.	
	Mr. K. A. Gandhi, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	21st August 1935 to 31st December 1935.	

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad, made a complete survey of 14 towns and 7 villages having village Panchayats. Eight towns and villages were visited for general advice and 46 towns and villages were visited for vaccination

purposes. He visited 15 dispensaries, 9 rain gauges, 13 Police Lines, 3 lockups, 3 slaughter houses, 3 sites for school buildings. He inspected sites for play ground, cattle Bazar, Settling Tank, cremation ground, Police Lines, Dispensaries, public latrins and Chambhar's kunds. He visited Nandurbar and Nadiad for the inspection of working of the composting method of disposal of night soil and gave a demonstration of the same at Chopda.

He visited two villages in Yawal taluka in connection with village uplift. Trench latrines were advised and several other suggestions were made. He attended the meeting called by the Collector of Ahmedabad in connection with Village Uplift and at his suggestion 12 earth augers for bore hole latrines were ordered for. He visited Lambhwad village of Anand Taluka in connection with Village Uplift. Bore hole latrines instead of surface latrines were suggested.

He attended quarterly meetings of the Sabarmati Jail. The Superintendent of Sabarmati Jail reported that sullage water near Sabarmati Railway Station was responsible for malaria in the Central Prison. He therefore inspected the place and suggested measures for its proper disposal. He visited Borsad in connection with plague. While encamping at Kapadvanj a pit privy was inspected by him against which a complaint was received. He recommended its closure and suggested to the Municipality that no permission be granted in future for constructing such privies. He visited Nawgam village of Matar Taluka for malaria survey. He inspected the area in Vastrapur village which was used for flaying of dead animals and storage of bones. It was suggested to the Collector that similar other site not on any high road not very distant from the present one and such as would not be ordinarily accessible to other cattle be selected for the purpose. He supervised the sanitary arrangements made in connection with Rath Jatra Fair at Dakor. He gave necessary advice to the Executive Officer, Ahmedabad Cantonment in connection with malaria survey of the Cantonment. The inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination conducted classes for village officers and delivered lectures on Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, gave advice on public health matters in 15 towns and 12 Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees. He visited 74 towns and villages for sanitary purposes and for vaccination. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination wrote in 10 Sanitary Instruction Books. He visited Vengurla and Shiroda in connection with plague and 16 towns and villages for cholera. He inspected 4 dispensaries, 1 school, 2 sites for schools, 4 sites for trenching night soil, latrines and night soil depôt, and the burial grounds for Lingayats at Poona and Dapori. He visited Shankar Shet Street, Poona, Kothrud, Vadgaon Bk., Vadgaon Kd., Visapur, Kolhar Bk., Kolhar Kd., and Mental Hospital at Thana in connection with malaria and Ahmednagar and Belvandi for cerebro-spinal fever. He inspected wells at Bhosai and Moshi in connection with

guinea worm and Lonavla in connection with typhoid cases. He visited Vile Parle in connection with the development of the town. He visited Saswad, Akurli, Alandi and Poona to supervise the Sanitary arrangements for Palkhis and attended fairs at Vithalwadi and Alandi. He attended meetings of the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association at Poona, Central Council of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Association at Bombay and District Village Improvement Committee, Poona. He inspected sanitary condition of the Kedgaon Mission House. He visited Panwel in connection with training of dais. He delivered lectures in Hygiene to the students of the B. J. Medical School. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination held classes for village officers at 41 centres during the monsoon. 2,142 Police Patils and 585 Talatis attended these classes.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum, visited 76 villages and towns for various purposes. He entered remarks in 4 Village Sanitary Inspection Books and the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in 11. He inspected 4 sites of Gaothan, 11 for burial and cremation grounds, 4 for latrines, 1 for night soil depôt, 3 for wells and water works, 2 for markets, 1 for hospital, 1 for maternity home, 4 for fairs, 1 for school. He visited 16 villages for cholera, 8 for smallpox, 3 for plague, 2 for cerebro-spinal fever and 1 for typhoid fever and 7 Police Lines for malaria and gave advice about preventive measures to local authorities concerned. He visited Gokarn, Kudla, Shirala and Saundatti-Yellamma for fairs and inspected sanitary arrangements for Ashadhi and Kartiki fairs at Pandharpur. He gave fly-trap demonstrations in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Barsi towns and in the villages of Nanadi and Nad Buzaruk in Chikodi and Indi Talukas respectively. He inspected the dirty water from Pandharpur town which was let into the Bhima river near Gopalpur polluting the river water used by the villages downstream for drinking purposes and agreed to the proposal of constructing a sand dam across the nulla to allow the drain water to percolate leaving the solid matter behind as a temporary measure. He visited Unkal Tank Water-supply at the request of the President, Hubli Municipality as there was some offensive smell emitted therefrom. The reported offensive smell was probably caused by a buffalo calf having strayed in the water and being sunk in the mud and drowned. He therefore recommended that access to the tank by cattle and man should be preventd by proper fencing. He visited water works at Pandharpur and suggested desirability of shifting the chloronome installed at the reservoir to water works to ensure thorough mixing of chlorine with water and also explained to the Chief Officer and the Medical Officer of Health of the Municipality flush and flood scheme for bathing of pilgrims in the river during dry season fairs. He visited the Borstal School at Dharwar and suggested that contacts of the patients who died of cerebro-spinal fever should be segregated. He visited 9 villages in Belgaum District and 2 in Dharwar for village improvement work. He attended the Red Cross Meeting at Belgaum. He visited Ankali, Manjri,

Naregal, Belvanki, Mallapur, Barsi and Sholapur when cyanogas operations were being carried on. He gave opinion on reports of analysis of water samples from Bijapur and Pandharpur towns and the Police Lines and Karnatak College at Dharwar.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind Registration District, inspected Sanitary condition of 29 towns and villages. 27 towns and villages were visited for other sanitary purposes and 37 villages for inspection of vaccination. He inspected 12 Schools, 3 Police Lines, 5 Dispensaries and 6 Factories. He gave opinion on 12 school sites from site plans. He inspected the proposed site for Infectious Diseases Hospital, Hyderabad and also one for Rice Factory at Badin. He visited Hyderabad, Pithro and Shadipatti in connection with malaria and Gaha Village in Shahdadpur Taluka in connection with cerebro-spinal fever. He visited Quetta Refugee Camp at Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Rohri. He gave opinion on 36 samples of water. He performed cholera inoculations personally in some of the villages where no doctor or inoculator was available. He identified mosquitoes and examined some of the blood slides sent by the Touring Medical Officers. He attended meetings of the Board of Health and Karachi Sanitary Board. He also attended the conference of all Collectors in Sind and other Heads of Departments at Karachi for discussing a programme of Rural Uplift, and one at Sukkur for the same purpose. He delivered lectures on Hygiene to the students of the B. J. Medical School at Hyderabad. The services of the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination were utilized for free distribution of quinine in malarious tracts and also carrying out preventive measures against cholera.

The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay visited 38 towns and villages in connection with water supply, drainage, investigation into the causes of epidemics and general sanitation. He inspected water supply of Powai Lake Mahad, Damboti (proposed for Karachi) Dharwar, Gokak, Shinganapur and Matheran. He attended the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur and inspected the site for camping ground at Lonand for Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi. He attended the meetings of the Central Jail, Yeravda, and of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona. He also attended the meetings of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch and the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council. He delivered a lecture on the importance of Preventive medicines under the auspices of the Public Health Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. He attended the medical Research Workers Conference in Calcutta. He visited Borsad, Naregal, Abbigeri, Belavanki, Mallapur and Gadag in connection with cyanogas operations.

146. *The Board of Public Health Works.*—During the year 1935-36 two meetings of the Board were held. In addition, matters that came up before the Board subsequently were also dealt with by circularizing the members.

The Board accorded approval to the undertaking of preparation of the following projects :—

Surat Drainage.

Ghatkopar Drainage.

Amalner Drainage—providing sub-drains in the townplanning areas and Baherpura.

A. Y. DABHOLKAR,
Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health for the
Government of Bombay.

Poona, 10th November 1936.

APPENDIX II.

The following table shows year of completion of drainage or water-works and a comparison of mean death-rate in the towns concerned for periods preceding and subsequent to installation.

In column 7 is given for comparison the death-rate of the adjoining rural circle for the year under report:—

District.	Towns.	Date of completion of works of		Mean death-rate. (a)		Death-rate in adjoining rural circle (a).	Mean death-rate from cholera *plus* dysentery and diarrhœa.		Remarks.
		Drainage.	Water supply.	For years preceding the installation.	For the years (succeeding installation) ending 1935.		For years preceding works.	For the years (following the works) ending 1935.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sholapur ...	Sholapur ...	...	1917	61·01	34·51	34·29	14·05	3·40	
Do. ...	Pandharpur.	...	1911	49·98	48·31	34·56	19·60	4·42	
Nasik ...	Nasik ...	...	1913	52·73	32·63	35·77	11·33	2·71	
Bijapur ...	Bijapur ...	...	1913	30·08	21·07	31·36	1·77	1·81	
Poona ...	Lonavla ...	...	1915	13·68	20·98	29·40	1·12	·84	
Do. ...	Poona City .	1916*	...	36·47	35·98	18·42	10·18	1·85	* Chlorination of water supply began in 1916.
Satara ...	Karad ...	...	1916	18·58	14·82	24·12	7·10	1·36	
Sholapur ...	Barsi ...	...	1917	44·41	38·89	36·51	5·83	1·92	
Nasik ...	Trimbak ...	...	1921	43·88	26·16	35·77	2·35	2·07	
Poona ...	Poona Cantonment.†	...	1916	23·49	12·30	18·42	2·07	·92	† Change in type of installation.
Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	...	1924	21·48	13·52	13·86	·48	1·01	

(a) Exclusive of Plague and Influenza.

APPENDIX

Table showing Health Services in Rural and Urban

Districts.	Rural areas.							
	Medical Officers of Health.				Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.	
	Holding D.P.H.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)					
	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.			Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
West Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...
Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	19	...
Thana ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...
Dharwar ...	1	...	...	...	...	3	21	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...
Satara ...	...	...	1	...	11	1	21	...
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Dadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Larkana ...	...	...	1	...	11	1	10	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Total ...	1	...	2	...	61	5	379	...

II-A.

areas in the Bombay Presidency during 1935.

Urban areas.											
Medical		Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary and Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.	Medical	Health
		Holding D.P.H.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.).							
School Officers.	Other Health staff.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.		Male.	Female.		School Officers.	Other staff.
10	11	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	6	...	38	...	16	10	...	1	5	200
...	1	...	...	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	4	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	11	1	...	1	...	9	3	...	...	...	8
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	2	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	36
...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	8	4	*2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	51	22	...	46	...	127	61	2	2	9	252

APPENDIX

Table showing maternity and child welfare centres, health
Bombay Presidency

Districts.	Maternity Centres main			
	Government.		Local and Municipal bodies.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Bombay City	.....	.....	.....	5
East Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	1
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	.....	1
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	.....	.....	1	.....
Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	1	.....
Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	1
Dharwar	.....	.....	.....	1
Bijapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara	.....	.....	13	2
Sholapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara	.....	.....	2	.....
Karachi	.....	.....	4	1
Dadu	.....	.....	.....	1
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	.....	.....	10	1
Larkana	.....	.....	2	2
Sukkur	.....	.....	1	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	34	16
Total ...	.....	.....		

II-B.

visitors and trained midwives in rural and urban areas in the during 1935.

and Child Welfare.

tained by Other agencies.		Trained visitors.		Trained midwives.		Trained dais.	
Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
.....	11	.....	5	.....	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	5	2	9	.....	3
.....	9	.....	1	1	25	.....	5
.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	3	12	7	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	2
.....	3	.....	1	11	23	.....	14
2	.....	1	.....	1	4	219	69
1	.....	.....	4	6	4	2	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	14	.....
2	3	.....	3	4	14	.....	27
.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
8	42	1	22	42	143	251	134

APPENDIX

Statement showing the annual Income and Expenditure of Bombay Presidency including

No.	Name of Institution.	Income.				
		Sale proceeds of sera, vaccine, etc.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Recoveries of over payment.	Total.
	Presidency Proper.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Directors and Assistant Directors.	35,000	.....	5,000	.....	40,000
2	Public Health Laboratory, Poona.	.....	14,325	250	.....	14,575
3	Belgaum Vaccine Institute ...	1,05,906	.....	2,621	.....	1,08,527
4	Local Vaccination Establishment.	.....	1,17,510	.....	.....	1,17,510
5	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona.	.....	26,802	.....	.....	26,802
	Total ...	1,40,906	1,58,637	7,871	.....	3,07,414
	Sind.					
1	Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind R. D., Karachi.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chemico-Bacteriological Laboratory, Karachi.	.....	2,200	200	.....	2,400
3	Local Vaccination Establishment.	.....	28,701	.....	.....	28,701
	Total ...	.....	30,901	200	.....	31,101
	Grand Total ...	1,40,906	1,89,538	8,071	.....	3,38,515

II—C.

Institutions under the Public Health Department in the Sind during the year 1935-36.

Expenditure.						
Salaries.		Allowances.	Contingencies.	Grants-in-aid.	Other charges including expenditure on Medical Officer's appointed on Malaria and inoculation duties and quinine etc.	Total.
Pay of officers.	Pay of establishment including menials.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
{ 35,230 / 26,051 }	92,872	{ 3,135 / 21,122 }	14,686	74,206	1,05,256	{ 38,365 Non-voted. / 3,34,193 Voted.
13,359	11,607	1,063	7,782	.....	.....	33,811
12,113	20,286	3,276	33,485	.....	.....	69,160
.....	1,17,714	37,300	113	17,483	.....	1,72,610
10,755	13,865	.....	10,191	.....	.....	34,811
{ 35,230 / 62,278 }	2,56,344	{ 3,135 / 62,761 }	66,257	91,689	1,05,256	{ 38,365 Non-voted. / 6,44,585 Voted.
7,472	18,561	7,415	4,001	12,215	7,287	56,951
7,528	10,738	1,361	3,714	.....	.....	23,341
.....	30,242	10,854	.....	15,455	.....	56,551
15,000	59,541	19,630	7,715	27,670	7,287	1,36,843
{ 35,230 / 77,278 }	3,15,885	{ 3,135 / 82,391 }	73,972	1,19,359	1,12,543	{ 38,365 Non-voted. / 7,81,428 Voted.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *registered in the*

1	2	3			4		
Number.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1931.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Bombay City	747,381	414,002	1,161,383	17,675	16,439	34,114
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khándesh	612,693	593,342	1,206,035	29,978	27,967	57,945
3	West Khándesh	373,971	363,141	737,112	19,141	18,540	37,681
4	Surat	348,288	345,330	693,618	16,325	15,205	31,530
5	Broach	174,894	159,276	334,170	8,447	7,912	16,359
6	Kaira	395,104	346,546	741,650	16,048	14,250	30,298
7	Panch Mahals	236,622	217,904	454,526	8,536	7,810	16,346
8	Ahmedabad	527,102	471,369	998,471	23,550	21,808	45,358
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	497,796	485,912	983,708	23,428	21,679	45,107
10	Poona	590,756	565,166	1,155,922	23,675	22,105	45,780
11	Násik	507,673	490,684	998,357	23,188	21,685	44,873
12	Thána	430,533	406,092	836,625	13,770	13,253	27,023
13	Bombay Suburban ...	102,847	76,246	179,093	2,275	2,165	4,440
14	Kolába	315,017	313,704	628,721	12,651	11,784	24,435
15	Ratnágiri	609,309	693,218	1,302,527	22,079	21,017	43,096
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	549,782	523,709	1,073,491	21,564	20,351	41,915
17	Dhárwár	565,641	537,036	1,102,677	21,447	20,335	41,782
18	Bijápur	440,579	428,641	869,220	17,965	17,447	35,412
19	Kánara	214,085	203,750	417,835	7,419	6,984	14,403
20	Sholápur	453,509	424,011	877,520	20,852	19,782	40,634
21	Sátára	592,303	587,409	1,179,712	25,433	24,182	49,615
	Total of the province excluding Sind ...	9,288,880	8,646,448	17,932,368	375,446	352,700	728,146
	Sind Registration District.						
22	Karáchi	328,679	250,753	579,432	8,817	7,901	16,718
23	Dadu	187,071	147,211	334,282	3,506	2,566	6,072
24	Hyderabad	371,097	290,679	661,776	5,380	4,263	9,643
25	Thar and Párkar	261,945	206,095	468,040	4,753	3,640	8,393
26	Nawabshah	279,032	217,580	496,612	5,057	3,690	8,747
27	Lárkána	250,178	201,963	452,141	5,446	4,114	9,558
28	Sukkur	349,312	274,467	623,779	8,629	6,876	15,505
29	Upper Sind Frontier ...	145,588	114,738	260,326	2,436	1,771	4,207
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	11,459,782	10,349,974	21,808,756	419,470	387,519	806,989

III.

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1935.*

5			6	7	8	9		
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
15·22	14·15	29·37	107·52	4·30	.....	12·84	12·11	24·95
24·86	23·19	48·05	107·19	15·23	.....	24·25	22·81	47·06
26·00	25·12	51·12	103·24	15·17	.....	25·15	23·94	49·09
23·54	21·92	45·46	107·37	17·19	.....	21·28	20·09	41·32
25·28	23·68	48·96	106·76	19·56	.....	23·87	22·52	46·39
21·64	19·21	40·85	112·61	8·38	.....	21·24	18·81	40·05
18·78	17·18	35·96	109·29	9·71	.....	19·59	18·07	37·66
23·59	21·84	45·43	107·99	11·89	.....	22·40	20·66	43·06
23·81	22·04	45·85	108·07	17·06	.....	23·41	22·00	45·40
20·48	19·12	39·60	107·10	11·73	.....	19·70	18·22	37·92
23·23	21·72	44·95	106·93	8·59	.....	22·84	21·30	44·14
16·46	15·84	32·30	103·90	9·91	.....	17·39	16·26	33·65
12·30	12·09	24·79	105·08	7·47	.....	11·30	10·32	21·62
20·12	18·74	38·86	107·35	15·72	.....	19·98	19·20	39·18
16·95	16·13	33·08	105·05	13·97	.....	17·67	16·57	34·25
20·09	18·96	39·05	105·96	11·88	.....	20·65	19·87	40·52
19·45	18·44	37·89	105·47	11·26	.....	19·50	18·85	38·35
20·67	20·07	40·74	102·96	10·01	.....	21·22	20·40	41·62
17·76	16·71	34·47	106·23	5·78	.....	18·25	17·40	35·65
23·76	22·54	46·31	105·41	10·62	.....	22·96	21·47	44·43
21·56	20·50	42·06	105·17	17·10	.....	20·69	19·63	40·32
20·94	19·67	40.61	106·45	12·14	.....	19·95	18·65	38·60
15·22	13·65	28·85	111·59	13·55	.....	12·36	11·06	23·42
10·48	7·49	17·97	136·68	8·31	.....	10·22	7·67	17·89
8·13	6·44	14·57	126·20	1·47	.....	8·80	6·80	15·46
10·15	7·78	17·93	130·58	4·93	.....	12·20	9·58	21·78
10·18	7·43	17·61	137·05	7·45	.....	11·58	10·82	22·40
12·04	9·09	21·13	132·44	10·53	.....	11·70	9·16	20·86
13·83	11·03	24·86	125·49	11·03	.....	12·38	9·98	22·36
9·35	6·80	16·35	137·55	8·98	.....	9·22	6·85	16·07
19·23	17·77	37·00	108·24	11·44	.....	18·86	17·45	36·31

ANNUAL FORM No. I (*a*)—*Showing the* STILL-BIRTHS *registered*

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial Number.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Jains.		Still-
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Bombay City	204	201	990	664	22	20	
	Northern Registration District.							
2	East Khandesh	45	19	314	226	...	1	
3	West Khandesh	9	11	267	193	...	...	
4	Surat	41	25	356	278	10	1	
5	Broach	31	16	58	54	...	2	
6	Kaira	22	9	82	45	...	...	
7	Panch Mahals	2	...	27	14	...	...	
8	Ahmedabad	50	39	203	155	18	25	
	Central Registration District.							
9	Ahmednagar	20	11	245	178	...	...	
10	Poona	17	12	455	327	2	1	
11	Nasik	22	13	397	270	...	...	
12	Thana	2	5	61	36	...	...	
13	Bombay Suburban	2	1	14	16	...	...	
14	Kolaba	6	6	142	115	1	...	
15	Ratnagiri	7	7	61	49	...	...	
	Southern Registration District.							
16	Belgaum	55	35	533	418	12	23	
17	Dharwar	125	85	795	621	4	9	
18	Bijapur	57	52	422	324	...	...	
19	Kanara	17	24	346	286	1	1	
20	Sholapur	30	15	295	217	1	...	
21	Satara	11	4	211	184	1	1	
	Total for the province excluding Sind	775	590	6,274	4,670	72	84	
22	Karachi	98	86	98	81	...	...	
23	Dadu	15	5	7	2	...	...	
24	Hyderabad	17	13	84	50	...	...	
25	Thar and Parkar	2	3	4	...	...	...	
26	Nawabshah	3	1	10	13	...	...	
27	Larkana	18	10	24	20	...	...	
28	Sukkur	31	21	93	84	...	...	
29	Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	2	3	6	...	...	
	Total for the province including Sind	960	733	6,597	4,926	72	84	

according to Classes and Sex in the DISTRICTS *of the during the year 1935.*

BIRTHS.

Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		TOTAL.			Percentage ratio to live-births.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
78	54	19	19	35	23	1,348	981	2,329	6·82
...	3	...	...	2	2	361	251	612	1·06
...	...	...	...	1	...	277	204	481	1·23
...	...	4	4	...	...	411	308	719	2·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	72	161	·98
6	4	...	...	...	...	110	58	168	·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	14	43	·26
5	11	...	...	1	2	277	232	509	1·12
6	2	...	...	...	...	271	191	462	1·02
3	3	...	...	1	...	478	343	821	1·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	419	283	702	1·56
1	5	...	...	...	...	64	46	110	·40
3	2	1	...	...	1	20	20	40	·90
2	...	...	...	...	...	151	121	272	1·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	56	124	0·28
2	1	...	...	...	...	602	477	1,079	2·57
3	1	...	...	...	...	927	716	1,643	3·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	479	376	855	2·41
13	12	...	...	...	1	377	324	701	4·87
1	1	...	...	4	12	331	245	576	1·42
1	...	...	...	1	...	225	189	414	0·83
124	99	24	23	45	41	7,314	5,507	12,821	1·76
...	2	1	...	...	2	197	173	370	2·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	29	·48
1	...	...	...	2	1	104	64	168	1·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	27	·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	30	72	·75
...	...	...	...	1	...	125	105	230	1·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	·29
125	101	25	23	48	44	7,827	5,911	13,738	1·70

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *during the*

1	2	3	4	5	
Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS. Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	30	38,712	747,381	414,002
	Northern Registration District.				
2	East Khandesh	4,698	262	612,693	593,342
3	West Khandesh	5,320	138	373,971	363,141
4	Surat	1,695	409	348,283	345,330
5	Broach	1,582	211	174,894	159,276
6	Kaira	1,617	459	395,104	346,546
7	Panch Mahals	1,616	282	236,622	217,904
8	Ahmedabad...	3,879	257	527,102	471,369
	Central Registration District.				
9	Ahmednagar	6,646	148	497,796	485,912
10	Poona	5,347	212	590,756	565,166
11	Nasik	5,922	169	507,673	490,684
12	Thana	3,515	288	430,533	406,092
13	Bombay Suburban	164	1,092	102,847	76,246
14	Kolaba	2,212	284	315,017	313,704
15	Ratnagiri	4,069	320	609,309	698,218
	Southern Registration District.				
16	Belgaum	4,497	239	549,782	523,709
17	Dharwar	4,582	241	565,641	537,036
18	Bijapur	5,676	153	440,579	428,641
19	Kanara	3,965	105	214,085	203,750
20	Sholapur	4,572	192	453,509	424,011
21	Satara	4,891	241	592,303	587,409
	Total for the Province excluding Sind ...	761,389	146	9,235,860	8,646,488
	Sind Registration District.				
22	Karachi	8,069	72	328,679	250,753
23	Dadu	6,439	51	187,071	147,211
24	Hyderabad	4,437	150	371,097	290,679
25	Thar and Parkar	13,633	34	261,945	206,095
26	Nawabshah	3,888	128	279,032	217,580
27	Larkana	2,477	150	50, 178	201,963
28	Sukkur	5,608	111	349,312	274,467
29	Upper Sind Frontier	2,109	123	145,589	114,738
	Total for the Presidency including Sind.	123,069	177	11,458,782	10,349,974

registered in the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *year 1935.*

1931).	6		7			8
	BIRTHS.		Number of DEATHS REGISTERED.			
Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of Deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.
1,161,383	34,114	29·37	15,899	13,218	29,117	120·28
1,206,035	57,945	48·05	20,413	19,178	39,591	106·44
737,112	37,681	51·12	13,521	12,982	26,503	104·15
693,613	31,530	45·46	10,139	9,474	19,613	107·02
334,170	16,359	48·96	5,050	4,776	9,826	105·74
741,650	30,293	40·85	12,619	11,469	24,088	110·02
454,526	16,346	35·96	6,111	5,821	11,932	104·91
998,471	45,358	45·43	17,397	16,091	33,488	108·12
983,708	45,107	45·85	14,720	13,602	28,322	108·22
1,155,922	45,780	39·60	16,292	15,922	32,214	102·32
998,357	44,873	44·95	18,287	17,999	36,286	151·36
836,625	27,023	32·30	9,600	9,130	18,730	105·15
179,093	4,440	24·79	1,651	1,472	3,103	110·95
628,721	24,435	38·86	7,422	7,127	14,549	104·14
1,302,527	45,0..6	33·08	12,197	12,718	24,915	95·90
1,073,491	41,915	39·05	14,710	14,456	29,166	101·76
1,102,677	41,782	37·89	14,958	14,411	29,369	103·80
869,220	35,412	40·74	13,539	13,173	26,712	102·78
417,335	14,403	34·47	6,048	5,938	11,986	101·85
877,520	40,634	46·31	16,045	15,272	31,317	105·06
1,179,712	49,615	42·06	14,875	14,568	29,443	102·11
17,932,368	728,146	40·61	261,473	248,797	510,270	105·09
579,432	16,718	28·85	4,884	3,982	8,866	122·64
334,282	6,072	17·97	1,881	1,413	3,294	133·12
661,776	9,643	14·57	4,935	3,681	8,666	135·45
468,040	8,393	17·93	3,587	2,498	6,085	143·59
496,612	8,747	17·61	2,891	2,155	5,046	115·59
452,141	9,558	21·13	2,665	2,131	4,796	125·05
623,779	15,505	24·86	4,669	3,957	8,626	118·99
260,326	4,207	16·35	1,085	785	1,870	138·47
21,808,756	806,989	37·00	288 120	269,399	557,519	106·95

ANNUAL FORM

1	2						
Number.	Districts.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF					
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
1	Bombay City	·01	1·07	·00	1·99	1·05	
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khandesh	·55	1·49	...	16·83	1·01	
3	West Khandesh	·55	2·62	...	16·35	·91	
4	Surat	·03	·47	...	9·53	·69	
5	Broach	.....	·52	...	14·07	·42	
6	Kaira	.....	·89	·87	10·69	·77	
7	Panch Mahals	.....	·20	...	16·20	·48	
8	Ahmedabad	.....	·75	...	14·13	·81	
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	·83	·47	·00	6·85	2·17	
10	Poona	·69	·84	·00	9·18	6·75	
11	Nasik	2·61	·98	...	13·49	2·08	
12	Thana	·42	·44	·00	7·33	1·15	
13	Bombay Suburban	·19	·28	...	2·65	2·14	
14	Kolaba	·47	·18	...	7·46	1·54	
15	Ratnagiri	·01	·14	·01	5·44	0·51	
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	·43	·96	·08	7·48	2·70	
17	Dharwar	·00	·32	·30	9·13	1·14	
18	Bijapur	2·21	·40	·14	10·96	2·17	
19	Kanara	.....	2·57	·18	8·94	1·87	
20	Sholapur	2·42	·19	·51	10·91	2·34	
21	Satara	·57	·29	·60	8·89	1·34	
	Total for the Province excluding Sind ...	·52	·75	·14	9·81	1·41	
	Sind Registration District.						
22	Karachi	.....	·23	...	3·51	·87	
23	Dadu	·00	·08	...	7·81	·04	
24	Hyderabad	.....	·50	...	6·68	·20	
25	Thar and Parkar	·00	·09	...	8·33	·08	
26	Nawabshah	·00	·04	...	8·08	·04	
27	Larkana	·03	·00	...	8·82	·09	
28	Sukkur	·05	·01	...	9·69	·24	
29	Upper Sind Frontier	.....	·01	...	6·31	·02	
	Total for the Presidency including Sind....	·51	·64	·11	9·89	1·19	

No. II—*contd.*

9						10		
POPULATION FROM						MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
10·67	·59	9·66	21·27	31·93	25·07	18·75	28·76	22·29
4·98	·23	7·73	33·32	32·32	32·82	32·20	32·17	32·18
6·56	·24	8·72	36·16	35·75	35·95	29·95	29·23	29·39
10·16	·31	7·08	29·11	27·43	28·27	28·47	27·54	28·01
6·26	·32	7·81	23·88	29·99	29·40	32·10	33·67	33·02
9·84	·51	8·90	31·94	33·10	32·47	30·27	30·67	30·45
4·24	·31	4·82	25·82	26·71	26·25	22·36	23·13	22·73
8·68	·40	8·77	33·01	34·14	33·54	31·46	33·30	32·31
5·97	·32	12·18	29·57	27·99	28·79	29·91	27·92	28·94
1·94	·37	8·10	27·58	28·17	27·87	27·81	27·06	27·46
7·20	·34	9·66	36·02	36·68	36·36	29·06	28·61	28·82
6·12	·53	6·40	22·30	22·48	22·39	21·27	20·70	20·97
5·90	·38	5·78	15·86	19·28	17·32	14·95	18·11	16·33
5·54	·36	7·59	23·56	23·71	23·14	25·91	24·92	25·42
3·85	·32	8·83	20·01	18·34	19·12	21·63	19·74	20·61
4·12	·53	10·87	26·76	27·60	27·17	27·54	29·25	28·40
3·60	·39	11·75	26·44	26·83	26·63	29·07	30·99	30·00
3·89	·45	10·51	30·73	30·73	30·73	31·03	31·67	31·33
2·48	·43	12·21	14·47	14·21	28·68	26·61	26·93	26·76
5·16	·51	13·66	35·38	36·02	35·69	33·25	33·35	33·31
2·95	·4	9·90	25·11	24·80	24·96	23·01	22·70	22·85
5·94	·40	9·38	28·16	28·78	28·45	26·60	27·35	26·94
5·78	·39	4·43	14·85	15·87	15·91	16·06	17·41	16·64
·77	·21	·94	10·05	9·65	9·85	12·69	12·94	12·81
3·31	·15	2·25	13·43	12·75	13·09	12·26	13·30	12·30
2·99	·25	1·26	13·88	12·12	13·00	14·11	13·60	13·89
1·05	·21	·79	10·36	9·96	10·16	11·87	11·71	11·80
·50	·22	·94	10·64	10·58	10·61	14·91	15·31	15·09
1·13	·18	2·52	13·37	14·41	13·83	17·12	17·91	17·47
·25	·21	·38	7·45	6·91	7·18	11·61	12·06	11·77
5·28	·37	8·07	25·14	26·03	25·56	24·86	25·83	25·32

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DIST
during each month

1	2					3
Number.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).					
	Northern Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	2,344	2,134	3,710	4,094	3,203
2	West Khándesh	2,161	2,067	2,516	2,963	2,433
3	Surat	1,457	1,233	1,500	1,245	1,186
4	Broach	787	647	873	745	651
5	Kaira	1,504	1,411	2,527	2,153	1,812
6	Panch Maháls	1,105	879	1,107	1,223	895
7	Ahmedabad	1,704	1,533	2,054	1,668	1,479
	Central Registration District.					
8	Ahmednagar	1,641	1,295	1,512	1,849	2,367
9	Poona	1,549	1,440	1,653	1,738	2,071
10	Násik	2,069	1,827	2,144	2,485	2,577
11	Thána	1,737	1,304	1,679	1,672	1,347
12	Bombay Suburban	160	124	155	126	139
13	Kolaba	1,358	1,119	1,265	1,045	1,020
14	Ratnágiri	2,210	2,044	2,180	1,904	1,772
	Southern Registration District.					
15	Belgaum	1,891	1,694	2,526	2,449	2,209
16	Dhárwár	2,374	1,891	2,345	1,896	1,807
17	Bijápur	1,604	1,400	1,529	1,761	2,072
18	Kánara	1,090	863	1,004	886	789
19	Sholápur	1,329	1,147	1,342	1,221	2,039
20	Sátára	1,905	1,709	1,922	1,884	2,409
	Total for Districts excluding Sind.	31,879	27,761	34,843	34,917	34,197
	Ratio per mille of population ...	26·17	19·68	28·60	29·55	28·07
	Sind Registration District.					
21	Karáchi	616	344	336	243	197
22	Dadu	434	271	257	280	270
23	Hyderabad	913	821	647	484	384
24	Nawabshah	769	547	467	379	355
25	Thar and Párkar	933	929	793	559	480
26	Lárkána	486	326	339	311	293
27	Sukkur	735	506	499	378	456
28	Upper Sind Frontier	231	144	123	132	151
	Total for Districts including Sind.	36,996	31,649	38,304	37,683	36,783
	Ratio per mille of population ...	24·81	23·38	25·68	26·03	26·65

RICTS (*Rural Circles*) *and in the Towns of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1935.*

June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	November.	Decem-ber.	4 Total Deaths registered during the year.	5 Number.
1,972	2,072	3,360	4,335	3,061	3,053	2,481	35,729	1
1,540	1,570	2,077	2,043	1,745	2,007	1,875	25,097	2
981	936	1,089	1,034	1,041	1,204	1,360	14,266	3
514	548	590	608	641	6·2	677	7,893	4
1,412	1,345	1,613	1,532	1,505	1,301	1,318	19,433	5
679	678	806	876	886	1,048	936	10,923	6
964	938	1,388	1,463	1,487	1,516	1,603	17,797	7
2,129	2,861	3,243	3,123	2,466	2,393	1,992	26,871	8
1,721	2,046	2,516	2,386	2,303	2,568.	2,133	24,064	9
2,244	2,992	4,253	3,998	2,465	2,848	2,490	32,392	10
1,184	1,175	1,539	1,339	1,211	1,525	1,684	17,396	11
121	143	180	175	187	179	174	1,863	12
885	1,141	1,182	1,236	1,180	1,263	1,325	14,079	13
1,615	1,904	1,976	1,914	1,787	2,003	2,173	23,482	14
2,049	2,397	2,467	2,436	2,274	2,520	2,259	27,171	15
1,560	1,740	1,920	1,864	1,958	2,474	2,790	24,519	16
1,668	2,412	2,476	2,698	2,176	2,097	1,767	23,360	17
846	922	843	867	813	928	1,300	11,151	18
1,363	1,971	2,615	3,069	2,551	2,486	1,799	22,932	19
2,034	2,502	2,891	2,839	2,541	2,873	2,389	27,898	20
27,481	32,293	39,024	39,895	35,278	35,823	34,525	408,916	
23·14	26·57	30·99	33·30	28·96	31·02	28·35	28·45	
146	149	153	146	182	203	267	2,982	21
163	183	199	181	312	281	282	3,113	22
301	301	288	264	315	381	549	5,648	23
292	279	311	252	334	399	394	4,778	24
280	250	288	281	403	375	333	5,904	25
177	289	253	290	378	531	430	4,103	26
398	382	353	362	524	659	481	5,733	27
141	99	124	111	168	172	140	1,736	28
29,379	34,225	40,993	41,782	37,894	39,824	37,401	442,913	
20·30	22·94	27·48	28·92	25·41	27·51	25·07	25·16	

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
1	Bombay City	2,602	2,306	2,812	2,683	3,615
	East Khandesh District.					
2	Jalgaon	41	46	81	84	84
3	Nasirabad	21	17	31	32	23
4	Yawal	4	15	35	24	12
5	Dharangaon	22	25	37	41	38
6	Erandol	22	15	38	53	47
7	Amalner	25	42	92	72	41
8	Parola	15	17	26	46	49
9	Chalisgaon	29	43	59	44	47
10	Chopda	14	14	44	29	17
11	Bhusawal	21	19	36	27	35
	West Khandesh District.					
12	Dhulia	108	79	101	103	63
13	Nandurbar	54	32	37	45	63
	Surat District.					
14	Surat	370	358	491	480	501
15	Rander	19	25	32	26	18
16	Bulsar	35	25	37	41	28
	Broach District.					
17	Broach	112	98	136	121	107
18	Jambusar	21	25	40	37	32
19	Ankleshwar	29	30	33	24	25
	Kaira District.					
20	Kaira	11	13	21	21	23
21	Mehmedabad	29	17	38	24	40
22	Nadiad	226	144	233	156	119
23	Borsad	70	160	171	50	40
24	Anand	33	34	50	61	64
25	Umreth	56	51	105	84	46
26	Dakore	21	31	32	39	32
27	Kapadvanj	40	29	43	51	57

No. III—*contd.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
2,326	2,344	2,377	2,252	2,280	2,201	2,319	29,117	1
46	60	86	74	46	47	55	750	2
22	24	36	34	26	23	25	314	3
15	15	17	20	26	31	16	230	4
25	28	37	48	20	31	20	372	5
17	21	25	34	31	13	25	341	6
19	23	32	57	23	26	28	480	7
27	26	34	43	33	22	21	359	8
22	22	40	44	31	34	19	434	9
13	19	16	23	27	29	11	256	10
21	25	40	22	27	27	26	326	11
49	70	82	75	67	73	63	933	12
22	44	36	43	25	37	35	473	13
347	416	410	289	344	286	365	4,657	14
25	38	34	20	21	20	23	301	15
34	30	32	29	32	36	30	389	16
85	98	120	127	113	88	96	1,291	17
25	19	33	21	21	25	23	322	18
21	31	31	21	20	21	34	320	19
16	16	15	18	22	19	21	216	20
18	15	16	16	17	19	19	270	21
95	93	114	108	83	78	96	1,545	22
22	37	48	36	35	21	40	729	23
36	32	42	31	34	25	29	471	24
33	29	52	45	39	32	37	609	25
31	23	29	30	24	25	32	344	26
37	29	40	30	34	40	41	471	27

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Panch Mahals District.					
28	Godhra	47	37	47	79	63
29	Dohad	62	43	41	43	53
	Ahmedabad District.					
30	Ahmedabad	1,328	1,076	1,337	1,565	1,260
31	Dhandhuka	19	25	42	26	18
32	Viramgam	122	132	116	99	82
33	Dholka	42	27	46	34	35
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	4	4	4	4	5
	Ahmednagar District.					
35	Ahmednagar ...	80	73	102	84	80
36	Sangamner ...	15	17	24	24	21
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	21	22	23	12	13
	Poona District.					
38	Poona City	737	614	658	595	529
39	Poona Suburban	23	25	26	9	11
40	Junnar	11	11	11	14	15
41	Baramati	14	22	27	23	34
42	Lonavala ...	31	19	34	28	38
43	Poona Cantonment	48	42	38	30	36
44	Kirkee do.	24	19	22	32	28
	Nasik District.					
45	Nasik	110	103	146	161	128
46	Trimbak	11	10	14	12	10
47	Igatpuri	21	14	18	18	19
48	Manmad	12	10	15	21	14
49	Yeola	40	33	60	60	65
50	Malegaon	83	68	59	84	123
51	Deolali Cantonment	6	2	4	7	10
	Thana District.					
52	Bassein	11	12	20	13	11
53	Bhiwandi	26	24	20	27	30
54	Thana	30	30	40	42	40
55	Kalyan	26	24	36	49	44

No. III—*contd.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
47	46	49	36	31	45	28	555	28
27	31	32	26	29	35	32	454	29
924	922	1,293	1,072	1,051	999	1,084	13,941	30
16	18	19	16	24	24	31	278	31
44	40	73	64	99	79	81	1,031	32
22	24	51	39	25	29	35	409	33
1	2	2	2	2	2	..	32	34
76	84	95	73	72	86	113	1,018	35
19	18	19	18	19	11	21	226	36
10	16	16	12	12	18	32	207	37
366	459	515	475	458	489	433	6,328	38
20	21	31	34	23	27	37	287	39
13	15	6	11	12	22	26	167	40
29	32	29	60	38	55	22	385	41
33	22	21	24	16	12	24	291	42
27	26	32	31	32	34	29	405	43
18	33	26	24	16	25	20	287	44
143	163	155	123	92	116	155	1,595	45
10	6	9	6	8	8	10	114	46
16	6	20	12	10	19	9	182	47
14	14	34	67	9	19	13	242	48
44	60	38	42	32	33	40	547	49
116	96	98	151	87	96	80	1,141	50
8	13	5	5	3	8	2	73	51
17	16	9	13	8	7	9	146	52
21	18	25	10	17	22	22	262	53
42	58	41	44	48	26	35	476	54
27	34	53	57	30	40	30	450	55

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Bombay Suburban District.					
56	Bandra	46	58	46	54	43
57	Kurla	51	38	33	58	45
	Kolaba District.					
58	Alibag	10	8	7	6	7
59	Mahad	11	6	13	3	6
60	Panwel	16	11	17	13	22
61	Uran	9	7	12	3	3
	Ratnagiri District.					
62	Vengurla	36	24	49	40	31
63	Ratnagiri	35	30	49	35	18
64	Malwan	42	38	44	36	34
65	Chiplun	16	15	20	19	8
	Belgaum District.					
66	Belgaum	109	69	93	100	106
67	Gokak	19	21	25	24	36
68	Athani	17	29	33	17	14
69	Nipani	17	24	27	26	21
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	7	1	9	5	4
	Dharwar District.					
71	Dharwar	75	83	94	123	94
72	Hubli	146	152	166	105	83
73	Gadag-Bettigery	165	180	240	149	131
74	Ranebennur	36	27	27	36	32
75	Nawalgund	14	14	15	6	10
	Bijapur District.					
76	Bijapur	58	67	59	69	62
77	Bagalkot	39	38	66	53	65
78	Guledgud	35	34	37	28	36
79	Ilkal	28	60	114	78	87

No. III—*contd.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
49	64	59	66	64	57	55	656	56
56	48	76	55	55	49	20	584	57
9	4	7	7	8	5	5	83	58
5	18	6	15	17	9	16	125	59
11	20	9	14	16	14	14	177	60
8	3	9	7	5	11	8	85	61
29	25	40	32	23	40	45	414	62
15	24	27	23	25	34	27	342	63
30	34	50	33	38	47	51	477	64
14	17	15	15	22	17	22	200	65
70	93	101	88	76	99	90	1,094	66
10	19	19	24	26	32	25	250	67
19	22	22	41	57	31	23	325	68
12	18	23	15	14	21	21	239	69
.....	13	9	4	3	5	4	57	70
66	85	92	95	88	86	108	1,089	71
82	115	105	126	118	114	111	1,423	72
126	144	132	132	117	134	97	1,797	73
24	36	45	35	32	38	47	415	74
12	9	6	11	11	10	9	127	75
82	105	200	91	68	91	60	1,012	76
46	56	69	50	40	48	55	615	77
19	35	43	28	35	52	41	423	78
65	47	58	67	53	36	29	702	79

1	2	3				
Serial No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Kanara District.					
80	Karwar	25	10	20	15	23
81	Kumta	19	15	18	16	13
82	Gokarn	45	38	14	10	7
83	Honawar	5	3	5	5	12
84	Bhatkal	15	16	10	11	10
	Sholapur District.					
85	Sholapur	482	444	550	438	571
86	Barsi	58	61	88	72	104
87	Pandharpur	96	92	96	103	148
	Satara District.					
88	Satara	86	57	78	68	51
89	Wai	28	43	24	10	31
90	Karad	15	18	23	9	22
91	Ashta	9	5	15	15	22
92	Islampur	6	17	14	5	12
	Total for Towns excluding Sind.	8,980	8,066	10,194	9,601	9,109
	Ratio per mille for Towns excluding Sind.	29·77	29·46	33·78	39·78	30·17
	Total for the Province excluding Sind.	40,859	35,827	46,037	44,518	43,299
	Ratio per mille for the Province excluding Sind.	26·89	25·97	30·29	30·19	28·44
	Karachi District.					
93	Karachi	641	475	541	470	458
94	Karachi Cantonment... ...	11	14	13	3	4
95	Tatta	12	12	7	14	16
	Dadu District.					
96	Dadu	3	4	.....	2	2
97	Kotri	10	9	3	17	15
98	Sehwan	7	3	4	3	1
	Hyderabad District.					
99	Hyderabad	296	229	302	328	264
100	Hyderabad Cantonment ...	5	2	.....	1	1
101	Hala	16	14	10	5	8
102	Matiari	20	12	25	9	14
	Nawabshah District.					
103	Nawabshah	1	.....	6	.....	1
104	Tando Adam	58	26	16	30	20
	Thar and Parkar District.					
105	Mirpurkhas	17	16	10	13	7
106	Umerkote	12	21	5	.....	3

No. III—*contd.*

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	4 Total Deaths registered during the year.	5 Number.
16	14	7	16	13	8	20	186	80
12	10	15	20	15	12	18	183	81
12	9	13	10	23	15	24	220	82
10	8	5	6	7	9	6	81	83
10	14	19	14	14	18	14	165	84
345	388	577	518	508	523	426	5,769	85
52	67	108	94	96	116	93	1,029	86
73	164	211	142	139	192	131	1,587	87
51	51	57	52	48	44	55	693	88
16	17	18	12	25	16	24	234	89
25	35	20	23	16	19	28	253	90
13	26	29	13	17	18	18	209	91
15	14	18	11	13	26	15	165	92
7,097	7,791	8,989	8,143	7,729	7,805	7,857	101,354	
24·26	25·76	29·80	27·82	25·62	26·67	26·05	28·47	
34,577	40,084	48,013	48,038	42,607	44,628	42,382	510,270	
23·45	26·38	31·59	32·57	27·64	30·26	28·74	28·46	
453	435	475	406	418	385	514	5,671	93
5	9	9	5	11	5	10	99	94
4	6	8	9	8	5	13	114	95
4	3	1	2	1	5	5	32	96
7	4	6	1	9	12	11	104	97
4	3	2	5	4	5	4	45	98
183	151	203	179	181	199	262	2,777	99
1	3	...	2	7	2	3	27	100
2	1	2	6	5	4	7	80	101
5	2	4	4	9	12	18	134	102
3	1	1	2	3	2	1	21	103
10	9	17	9	14	13	25	247	104
3	3	10	8	8	7	15	117	105
...	3	2	3	3	9	3	64	106

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*concld.*					
	Larkana District.					
107	Larkana	40	30	39	36	47
108	Kambar	12	8	6	9	1
109	Ratodero	12	14	6	4	15
	Sukkur District.					
110	Sukkur	95	82	99	125	80
111	Shikarpur	155	119	138	119	137
112	Rohri	24	18	20	15	28
113	Garhi Yasin	12	10	6	11	11
	Upper Sind Frontier District.					
114	Jacobabad	14	13	12	13	9
	Total for Towns including Sind.	10,454	9,197	11,462	10,828	10,244
	Ratio per mille* for Towns including Sind.	29·30	30·77	32·12	31·27	28·72
	Total for the Province including Sind.	47,450	40,846	50,766	48,511	47,027
	Ratio per mille* for the Province including Sind.	25·67	25·35	27·49	27·04	25·44

* The ratios should be calculated with reference

No. III—*concld.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
27	49	36	29	40	59	47	479	107
8	9	4	12	8	14	12	103	108
13	6	3	5	9	17	7	111	109
140	135	60	55	80	77	70	1,099	110
140	113	70	76	124	125	157	1,473	111
25	14	8	7	9	12	17	197	112
20	6	7	11	8	12	19	124	113
12	7	9	13	13	10	9	134	114
8,166	8,763	9,926	8,992	8,701	8,796	9,077	114,606	
23·59	24·56	27·82	25·50	24·66	28·03	25·44	27·22	
37,545	42,988	50,919	50,774	45,595	48,620	46,478	557,519	
20·93	22·14	27·55	28·31	24·68	27·12	25·14	25·56	

to the number of days in each month.

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the* *during the*

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						
		Male.			Female.			Total.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).							
	Northern Registration District.							
1	East Khándesh	1,218	876	2,094	1,004	769	1,773	3,867
2	West Khándesh	641	548	1,189	478	451	929	2,118
3	Surat	441	354	825	378	286	664	1,489
4	Broach	263	218	481	228	197	425	906
5	Kaira	325	318	643	309	340	649	1,292
6	Panch Mahals	159	247	406	151	195	346	752
7	Ahmedabad	330	354	684	258	320	578	1,262
	Central Registration District.							
8	Ahmednagar	1,061	649	1,710	758	528	1,286	2,996
9	Poona	572	515	1,087	422	436	858	1,945
10	Násik	896	691	1,587	697	554	1,251	2,838
11	Thána	432	338	770	390	345	735	1,505
12	Bombay Suburban	79	15	94	43	14	57	151
13	Kolába	610	344	954	468	262	730	1,684
14	Ratnágiri	559	397	956	438	343	781	1,737
	Southern Registration District.							
15	Belgaum	753	589	1,342	559	452	1,011	2,353
16	Dhárwár	753	636	1,389	562	489	1,051	2,440
17	Bijápur	595	521	1,116	479	394	873	1,989
18	Kánara	548	299	847	391	273	664	1,511
19	Sholápur	758	540	1,298	582	472	1,054	2,352
20	Sátára	799	574	1,373	607	449	1,056	2,429
	Total of Districts excluding Sind.	11,822	9,028	20,845	9,902	7,569	16,771	37,616
	Sind Registration District.							
21	Karachi	86	40	126	64	25	89	215
22	Dadu	84	59	143	61	48	109	252
23	Hyderabad	135	92	227	107	63	170	397
24	Nawabshah	123	96	219	81	78	159	378
25	Thar and Parkar	111	91	202	109	72	181	383
26	Lárkána	74	83	157	63	56	121	278
27	Sukkur	163	125	288	143	113	256	544
28	Upper Sind Frontier ...	40	36	76	25	21	46	122
	Total for districts including Sind.	12,638	9,645	22,283	9,855	8,047	17,902	40,185
	Ratio per mille ...				Population being not available.			

DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *year* 1935.

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,643	1,382	3,025	1,199	1,148	2,347	4,936	4,303	9,239	4,865	4,915
1,168	971	2,139	1,158	1,056	2,214	3,515	2,956	6,471	4,197	4,544
670	603	1,273	325	298	623	1,820	1,565	3,385	1,370	1,311
419	396	815	308	268	576	1,208	1,089	2,297	1,077	948
683	662	1,345	764	670	1,434	2,090	1,981	4,071	2,546	2,185
416	431	847	255	239	494	1,077	1,016	2,093	1,205	1,285
813	798	1,611	595	561	1,156	2,092	1,937	4,029	1,939	1,891
1,566	1,261	2,827	1,018	865	1,883	4,294	3,412	7,706	2,847	2,842
1,417	1,173	2,590	869	699	1,568	3,373	2,730	6,103	2,668	2,545
1,609	1,424	3,033	1,058	1,011	2,069	4,254	3,686	7,940	4,473	4,787
632	587	1,219	218	225	443	1,620	1,547	3,167	1,760	1,763
58	47	105	59	49	108	211	153	364	156	172
393	372	765	302	246	548	1,649	1,348	2,997	1,372	1,424
628	564	1,192	379	345	724	1,963	1,690	3,653	1,842	1,858
1,215	1,065	2,280	638	577	1,215	3,195	2,653	5,848	3,297	3,488
916	817	1,733	555	523	1,078	2,860	2,391	5,251	2,604	2,742
1,013	874	1,887	535	468	1,003	2,664	2,215	4,879	2,652	2,947
416	365	781	180	177	357	1,443	1,206	2,649	710	726
1,271	1,037	2,308	668	585	1,253	3,237	2,676	5,913	2,477	2,511
1,137	990	2,127	1,455	1,189	2,644	3,965	3,235	7,200	3,110	3,212
18,083	15,819	33,902	12,538	11,199	23,737	51,466	43,789	95,255	47,167	48,096
73	50	123	31	26	57	230	165	395	168	127
74	63	137	24	23	47	241	195	436	206	180
131	83	214	57	34	91	415	287	702	291	245
128	103	231	51	41	92	398	303	701	334	306
165	120	285	50	39	89	417	340	757	327	217
104	98	202	35	31	66	296	250	546	281	244
214	172	386	107	97	204	609	525	1,134	485	415
60	48	108	28	24	52	164	118	282	178	145
19,032	16,556	35,588	12,921	11,514	24,435	54,236	45,972	1,00,208	49,447	49,975
ratios	cannot	be	worked	out.						

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS)—*contd.*						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khándesh	1,050	1,001	435	422	296	399
2	West Khándesh	999	934	254	235	198	255
3	Surat	349	325	174	187	144	156
4	Broach	184	156	72	84	60	88
5	Kaira	392	325	223	237	255	217
6	Panch Mahals	321	323	130	117	155	116
7	Ahmedabad	353	375	242	217	237	226
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	616	594	266	285	250	342
9	Poona	484	538	240	236	209	299
10	Násik	1,086	1,065	372	382	247	411
11	Thána	452	426	219	189	270	368
12	Bombay Suburban	30	31	31	27	26	41
13	Kolába	271	357	180	174	163	258
14	Ratnágiri	301	348	221	224	291	272
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	767	885	318	373	289	373
16	Dhárwár	703	743	349	331	241	348
17	Bijápur	867	933	324	355	253	316
18	Kánara	195	250	114	122	147	212
19	Sholápur	663	624	263	278	222	323
20	Sátára	583	647	292	317	242	398
	Total of Districts excluding Sind.	10,676	10,890	4,699	4,842	4,195	5,418
	Sind Registration District.						
21	Karachi	87	69	77	62	95	91
22	Dadu	105	84	90	57	102	70
23	Hyderabad	186	158	197	153	230	195
24	Nawabshah	146	144	99	69	119	92
25	Thar and Párkar	148	101	141	102	153	112
26	Lárkána	160	117	85	85	104	86
27	Sukkur	175	151	130	132	181	147
28	Upper Sind Frontier ...	81	48	41	20	33	20
	Total for districts including Sind.	11,764	11,747	5,559	5,522	5,212	6,231
	Ratio per mille ...			* Population being not available			

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
711	1,078	882	919	1,106	803	1,163	785	2,928	2,722	18,382	17,347	1
432	641	521	525	597	421	623	441	1,444	1,315	12,780	12,317	2
370	587	450	545	506	386	700	449	1,498	1,374	7,381	6,885	3
168	253	181	219	217	211	285	196	600	597	4,052	3,841	4
627	693	611	590	759	604	887	662	1,850	1,709	10,240	9,193	5
326	373	392	356	423	323	534	370	1,078	1,003	5,641	5,282	6
660	666	666	552	850	596	950	663	1,362	1,343	9,331	8,466	7
600	875	723	739	805	644	173	712	2,567	2,485	13,941	12,930	8
605	969	804	792	788	674	854	661	2,238	2,357	12,263	11,801	9
697	1,052	866	839	945	711	1,068	768	2,337	2,346	16,345	16,047	10
807	1,090	933	766	955	649	941	721	979	941	8,936	8,460	11
84	104	89	68	90	49	110	72	163	156	990	873	12
443	588	524	455	615	402	685	535	1,273	1,363	7,175	6,904	13
851	1,091	789	974	901	815	1,045	941	3,251	3,814	11,455	12,027	14
680	941	746	784	1,044	692	1,015	708	2,360	2,563	13,711	13,460	15
658	1,048	890	914	1,045	718	974	659	2,125	2,176	12,449	12,070	16
766	959	786	734	1,018	598	875	644	1,923	2,131	12,128	11,832	17
428	620	558	554	670	422	551	439	784	1,000	5,600	5,551	18
592	861	698	714	741	585	717	546	2,183	2,021	11,793	11,139	19
653	958	715	803	827	628	852	690	2,812	2,959	14,051	13,847	20
11,158	15,437	12,824	12,842	14,902	10,931	15,802	11,662	35,755	36,375	208,644	200,272	
176	166	220	189	223	180	169	110	219	159	1,664	1,318	21
165	178	195	164	199	160	206	85	270	160	1,779	1,334	22
309	277	415	304	426	243	382	185	495	260	3,346	2,302	23
243	266	346	273	302	183	304	137	443	261	2,744	2,034	24
417	359	478	340	436	257	373	189	600	397	3,490	2,414	25
225	228	298	286	263	164	199	110	389	233	2,300	1,803	26
249	287	270	311	266	223	272	182	432	291	3,069	2,664	27
75	105	89	94	98	53	91	43	161	79	1,011	725	28
13,017	17,303	15,135	14,803	17,115	12,394	17,798	12,703	38,764	38,216	228,047	214,866	
ratios	cannot be worked out.											

ANNUAL FORM

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS.							
1	City of Bombay	1,078	764	1,842	748	630	1,378	3,220
	East Khandesh District.							
2	Jalgaon	23	14	37	10	16	26	63
3	Nasirabad	3	7	10	7	2	9	19
4	Yawal	8	1	9	8	1	9	18
5	Dharangaon	2	6	8	2	7	9	17
6	Erandol	14	8	22	8	4	12	34
7	Amalner	6	7	13	3	2	5	18
8	Parola	6	6	12	5	1	6	18
9	Chalisgaon	8	6	14	8	4	12	26
10	Chopda	3	7	10	1	4	5	15
11	Bhusawal	6	5	11	5	5	10	21
	West Khandesh District.							
12	Dhulia	11	17	28	8	13	21	49
13	Nandurbar	16	14	30	7	7	14	44
	Surat District.							
14	Surat	198	104	302	157	107	264	566
15	Rander	8	4	12	9	4	13	25
16	Bulsar	7	8	15	5	5	10	25
	Broach District.							
17	Broach	18	32	50	17	24	41	91
18	Jambusar	6	17	23	4	6	10	33
19	Ankleshwar	12	2	14	10	10	20	34
	Kaira District.							
20	Kaira	8	5	13	4	2	6	19
21	Mehmedabad	3	7	10	3	4	7	17
22	Nadiad	21	20	41	23	29	52	93
23	Borsad	12	7	19	8	4	12	31
24	Anand	7	1	8	4	2	6	14
25	Umreth	19	13	32	9	11	20	52
26	Dakore	7	7	14	2	3	5	19
27	Kapadvanj	17	9	26	4	13	17	43

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,176	1,018	2,194	1,614	1,411	3,025	4,632	3,807	8,439	2,675	2,846
55	35	90	60	43	103	152	104	256	74	81
15	19	34	17	9	26	42	37	79	42	32
6	6	12	12	5	17	27	20	47	19	12
22	11	33	24	12	36	54	32	86	36	41
17	17	34	25	27	52	64	56	120	37	36
18	13	31	34	27	61	65	45	110	76	68
19	16	35	19	18	37	50	40	90	70	53
32	16	48	35	32	67	81	60	141	47	59
10	11	21	8	6	14	28	22	50	30	34
11	8	19	32	38	70	54	56	110	42	27
39	37	76	70	70	140	137	128	265	94	107
16	16	32	26	20	46	72	50	122	69	47
210	219	429	303	308	611	815	791	1,606	359	392
17	15	32	14	18	32	43	46	89	27	28
14	11	25	13	15	28	42	36	78	36	30
61	52	113	67	60	127	178	153	331	122	105
17	14	31	18	24	42	58	48	106	35	36
9	17	26	16	12	28	39	49	88	29	25
8	8	16	9	9	18	30	23	53	21	15
13	17	30	19	21	40	42	45	87	25	32
103	87	190	144	182	326	288	321	609	166	176
19	22	41	31	39	70	69	73	142	56	53
15	7	22	28	25	53	51	38	89	61	54
39	30	69	38	31	69	109	81	190	89	76
12	13	25	20	27	47	46	45	91	38	46
16	13	29	20	30	50	62	60	122	43	45

ANNUAL FORM

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	415	463	210	268	365	419
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	18	16	2	5	5	15
3	Nasirabad	3	7	7	3	3	3
4	Yawal	1	3	3	4	2	3
5	Dharangaon...	2	6	9	3	5	16
6	Erandol	15		1	3	2	2
7	Amalner	8	7	5	5	7	7
8	Parola	15	7	3	3	4	4
9	Chalisgaon	7	5	5	6	5	9
10	Chopda	8	8	7	2	1	4
11	Bhusawal	5	4	6	1	4	5
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	32	20	16	16	10	14
13	Nandurbar	10	7	8	3	5	11
	Surat District.						
14	Surat	59	58	26	45	44	89
15	Rander	3	12	2	2	3	2
16	Bulsar	5	7	8	1	4	10
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	11	20	14	12	13	21
18	Jambusar	5	2	2	5	4	3
19	Ankleshwar...	11	1	4	3	4	10
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira	3	6	2	1	3	5
21	Mehmedabad	8	12	3	1	4	4
22	Nadiad	23	13	11	12	14	26
23	Borsad	22	30	9	19	28	40
24	Anand	11	12	5	4	13	9
25	Umreth	9	16	4	7	4	3
26	Dakore	3	3	3	4	7	5
27	Kapadvanj	7	7	4	3	7	6

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1,478	1,572	1,659	990	1,414	592	1,176	596	1,875	1,665	15,899	13,218	1
27	42	15	17	28	18	22	14	51	44	394	356	2
6	12	9	11	8	9	6	5	35	34	161	158	3
8	10	8	4	11	7	12	6	32	38	123	107	4
10	11	6	10	10	5	17	10	47	42	196	176	5
2	13	11	7	10	6	13	4	24	27	179	162	6
12	24	15	12	17	8	16	10	36	37	257	223	7
3	10	7	3	7	2	13	4	34	27	206	153	8
12	12	10	14	7	9	13	11	33	29	220	214	9
4	13	7	15	9	3	10	7	13	31	117	139	10
9	19	9	7	13	11	10	8	25	10	178	148	11
24	34	36	26	26	15	37	17	75	69	487	446	12
10	28	15	12	11	6	17	8	37	47	254	219	13
129	208	181	123	241	121	245	138	316	282	2,415	2,242	14
6	15	4	9	8	8	12	6	30	35	138	163	15
15	20	15	15	20	14	24	9	36	41	205	184	16
42	63	40	48	56	36	60	36	125	136	661	630	17
13	6	12	9	11	2	6	15	24	25	171	151	18
7	13	9	7	15	11	11	6	37	29	166	154	19
9	9	7	6	9	5	11	5	23	23	118	98	20
8	8	8	7	6	8	7	8	13	21	124	146	21
40	53	39	25	45	27	59	42	104	61	789	756	22
30	57	36	34	21	36	28	28	25	35	324	405	23
29	26	28	13	18	8	21	4	47	19	284	187	24
10	22	16	11	18	11	20	20	39	44	318	291	25
12	7	13	8	19	8	21	8	24	24	186	158	26
18	23	12	19	20	7	31	16	37	49	236	235	27

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Panch Mahals District.							
28	Godhra	23	6	29	25	8	33	62
29	Dohad	11	4	15	5	4	9	24
	Ahmedabad District.							
30	Ahmedabad...	405	324	729	323	224	547	1 276
31	Dhandhuka...	5	8	13	4	1	5	18
32	Viramgaon	22	10	32	15	17	32	64
33	Dholka	8	8	16	11	9	20	36
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Ahmednagar District.							
35	Ahmednagar	65	14	79	36	18	54	133
36	Sangamner	2	3	5	...	1	1	6
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	1	...	1	3	2	5	6
	Poona District.							
38	Poona City	238	108	346	183	91	274	620
39	Poona Suburban	10	9	19	5	6	11	30
40	Baramati	14	7	21	8	5	13	34
41	Lonavla	7	2	9	5	3	8	17
42	Junnar	...	2	2	1	2	3	5
43	Poona Cantonment	10	4	14	4	5	9	23
44	Kirkee Cantonment	8	1	9	5	4	9	18
	Nasik District.							
45	Nasik	34	16	50	16	15	31	81
46	Trimbak	6	1	7	4	...	4	11
47	Igatpuri	6	2	8	2	2	4	12
48	Manmad	5	1	6	5	1	6	13
49	Yeola	3	9	12	6	7	13	25
50	Malegaon	31	22	53	30	16	46	99
51	Deolali Cantonment	1	...	1	1	...	1	2

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23	34	57	25	48	73	77	115	192	40	59
20	24	24	25	23	48	60	56	116	35	48
765	739	1,504	997	1,017	2,014	2,491	2,303	4,794	1,487	1,623
13	12	24	12	9	21	37	26	63	33	24
50	76	126	42	35	77	124	143	267	130	112
18	22	40	25	18	43	59	60	119	38	37
3	...	3	3	3	6	8	3	11	3	3
73	56	128	28	27	55	179	137	316	95	80
9	3	12	11	5	16	25	9	34	24	11
9	12	21	10	12	22	20	29	49	24	31
345	329	674	400	337	737	1,091	940	2,031	696	767
20	14	34	5	9	14	44	34	78	41	34
16	21	37	15	13	28	52	47	99	42	34
12	11	23	9	6	15	30	25	55	31	29
7	3	10	4	1	5	13	7	20	19	10
15	14	29	12	7	19	41	30	71	26	27
13	19	32	10	10	20	32	38	70	45	32
82	72	154	58	37	95	190	140	330	140	151
6	1	7	6	4	10	19	9	28	12	14
10	1	11	5	3	8	23	8	31	19	17
12	4	16	9	3	12	27	13	40	32	23
34	32	66	28	23	51	74	68	142	69	55
55	58	113	42	38	80	150	142	292	195	180
1	1	2	1	4	5	3	6	9	13	7

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra	7	14	2	7	5	14
29	Dohad	9	16	2	2	4	13
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad...	226	191	133	149	175	228
31	Dhandhuka...	7	4	4	6	7	3
32	Viramgaon	25	26	8	9	14	13
33	Dholka	3	7	2	...	4	6
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	2	2	1	...	2	...
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	15	22	8	9	13	20
36	Sangamner	4	4	2	3	1	6
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	5	5	3	6	4	1
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	70	130	74	91	82	131
39	Poona Suburban	40	6	5	...	1	9
40	Baramati	5	9	3	4	2	5
41	Lonavla	8	11	4	7	2	8
42	Junnar	2	2	5	3	2	4
43	Poona Cantonment	4	9	1	5	2	6
44	Kirkee Cantonment	3	5	4	3	1	7
	Nasik District.						
45	Nasik	28	35	11	27	17	29
46	Trimbak	3	1	...	...	1	1
47	Igatpuri	2	3	1	3	1	7
48	Manmad	11	8	1	4	2	...
49	Yeola	9	13	4	9	4	15
50	Malegaon	38	29	4	11	4	11
51	Deolali Cantonment	2	2	...	2	2	...

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
18	23	25	17	24	13	22	7	39	27	259	296	28
8	20	12	16	16	9	25	16	40	47	211	243	29
537	646	468	388	473	258	444	247	715	764	7,149	6,792	30
14	10	8	4	12	12	12	7	23	25	157	121	31
28	48	31	26	45	26	50	31	66	76	521	510	32
12	13	14	14	26	8	24	11	38	34	220	189	33
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	19	13	34
34	41	41	44	38	21	44	19	79	79	546	472	35
5	8	15	12	4	6	15	2	35	35	130	96	36
5	10	4	4	6	5	7	2	25	21	103	104	37
191	317	129	147	142	139	163	141	435	452	3,073	3,255	38
11	7	12	5	3	2	10	5	27	21	164	123	39
11	17	17	21	14	11	14	12	31	34	191	194	40
15	14	16	14	15	7	7	7	18	23	146	145	41
5	8	3	7	8	7	15	4	26	17	98	69	42
21	24	22	16	21	18	19	8	54	51	211	194	43
6	22	10	4	9	4	8	5	28	21	146	141	44
44	87	57	68	70	58	56	45	170	172	783	812	45
3	11	3	2	6	1	3	4	9	12	59	55	46
6	11	3	12	12	6	4	5	17	22	88	94	47
9	11	7	10	10	13	5	4	30	22	134	108	48
10	33	13	8	11	11	13	21	54	53	261	286	49
19	34	26	36	26	28	21	22	61	74	574	567	50
3	7	4	2	4	...	7	...	5	4	43	30	51

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one Not exceeding one month.						
		Male.			Female.			Total.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Thana District.							
52	Thana	10	9	19	10	6	16	35
53	Bhiwandi	8	5	13	6	4	10	23
54	Kalyan	8	8	16	6	14	20	36
55	Bassein	2	2	4	4	...	4	8
	Bombay Suburban District.							
56	Bandra	30	20	50	24	11	35	85
57	Kurla	23	8	31	25	9	34	65
	Kolaba District.							
58	Alibag	3	3	6	3	...	3	9
59	Mahad	4	3	7	1	2	3	10
60	Panwel	5	1	6	10	6	16	26
61	Uran	2	1	3	5	1	6	9
	Ratnagiri District.							
62	Ratnagiri	1	1	2	3	1	4	6
63	Vengurla	10	11	21	6	8	14	35
64	Malwan	14	6	20	10	8	18	38
65	Chiplun	3	4	7	4	1	5	12
	Belgaum District.							
66	Belgaum	18	11	29	10	5	15	44
67	Gokak	7	5	12	3	6	9	21
68	Athni	1	...	1	2	1	3	4
69	Nipani	1	...	1	...	1	1	2
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Dharwar District.							
71	Dharwar	8	5	13	6	4	10	23
72	Hubli	17	19	36	9	11	20	56
73	Gadag-Betigeri	41	22	63	40	21	61	124
74	Ranebennur	4	8	12	5	8	13	25
75	Nawalgund	2	4	6	1	1	2	8

No. IV—*contd.*

year.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	13	32	6	13	19	44	42	86	42	35
7	11	18	6	9	15	26	30	56	31	22
13	13	26	12	13	25	41	46	87	43	35
6	2	8	4	3	7	14	9	23	5	9
24	25	49	9	29	38	83	89	172	55	41
22	16	38	29	25	54	82	75	157	70	80
2	3	5	...	2	2	8	8	16	4	8
2	1	3	2	1	3	11	5	16	10	8
5	5	10	6	4	10	17	25	42	8	9
2	2	4	3	...	3	8	8	16	2	3
8	5	13	9	7	16	19	16	35	33	22
11	6	17	3	1	4	35	21	56	24	12
9	8	17	6	3	9	35	27	64	21	22
6	4	10	3	6	9	16	15	31	15	15
59	37	96	23	34	62	116	86	202	100	105
8	17	25	8	6	14	28	32	60	26	27
10	5	15	2	5	7	13	13	26	30	24
6	8	14	12	10	22	19	19	38	40	26
3	1	4	2	1	3	7	2	9	5	2
34	23	57	15	20	35	62	53	115	89	117
44	37	81	46	25	71	126	82	208	127	134
66	59	125	58	44	102	187	164	351	266	255
27	21	48	12	7	19	51	41	92	38	63
4	3	7	2	1	3	12	6	18	16	9

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	8	9	2	11	3	18
53	Bhiwandi	7	5	2	5	2	6
54	Kalyan	8	13	7	4	6	22
55	Bassein	4	2	2	1	2	4
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	17	13	10	8	14	12
57	Kurla	9	12	9	6	6	12
	Kolaba District.						
58	Alibag	2	...	...	...	4	...
59	Mahad	1	2	1	...	2	3
60	Panwel	5	4	4	4	4	3
61	Uran	2	2	1	...	3	3
	Ratnagiri District.						
62	Ratnagiri	5	5	8	5	8	4
63	Vengurla	4	2	4	6	1	10
64	Malwan	1	1	3	2	4	7
65	Chiplun	4	4	1	3	1	2
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	17	17	19	21	17	26
67	Gokak	5	6	2	5	...	7
68	Athni	9	19	8	6	2	17
69	Nipani	11	7	4	3	2	6
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	4	2	...	...	2	1
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dharwar	29	30	13	18	13	28
72	Hubli	35	43	18	20	29	42
73	Gadag-Betigeri	47	42	23	22	16	25
74	Ranebennur	10	11	6	2	7	6
75	Nawalgund	5	2	1	1	1	3

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
20	45	26	22	24	15	20	17	38	30	232	244	52
8	24	12	12	12	16	14	3	17	8	131	131	53
18	30	20	19	20	12	22	14	34	36	219	231	54
7	9	4	4	10	11	10	2	24	13	82	64	55
29	32	19	21	28	14	34	16	63	58	352	304	56
23	29	7	13	22	12	16	14	45	42	289	295	57
1	6	2	7	3	1	8	...	8	13	40	43	58
	13	3	4	8	2	11	6	21	9	73	52	59
5	5	7	7	4	4	16	5	20	21	90	87	60
...	4	5	5	8	2	4	1	11	13	44	41	61
22	20	12	13	18	14	19	6	40	53	184	158	62
27	25	26	20	24	16	25	10	63	59	233	181	63
22	24	17	15	19	16	37	35	69	98	228	249	64
9	11	6	11	7	7	4	9	34	26	97	103	65
45	67	46	43	58	44	40	27	99	101	557	537	66
5	15	7	8	16	11	15	10	24	31	128	152	67
5	26	13	14	16	11	12	8	41	38	149	176	68
2	11	7	5	5	5	15	1	21	30	126	113	69
2	1	3	2	4	3	3	2	9	3	39	18	70
46	58	47	36	58	29	56	24	185	148	548	541	71
57	93	72	44	67	33	77	43	145	130	753	669	72
57	80	71	72	74	46	63	33	141	123	935	862	73
13	22	10	12	12	11	12	7	47	34	206	209	74
	5	1	1	8	6	6	6	15	21	67	60	75

No.	Districts and Towns.	Not exceeding one month.						Under one Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Bijapur District.							
76	Bijapur	19	10	29	10	7	17	46
77	Bagalkot	16	11	27	5	5	10	37
78	Guledgud	9	1	10	9	5	14	24
79	Ilkal	8	7	15	2	1	3	18
	Kanara District.							
80	Karwar	4	2	6	1	2	3	9
81	Kumta	2	5	7	1	...	1	8
82	Gokarn	5	5	10	6	...	6	16
83	Honawar	2	2	4	1	...	1	5
84	Bhatkal	2	1	3	...	3	3	6
	Sholapur District.							
85	Sholapur	188	134	322	147	122	269	591
86	Barsi	21	23	44	22	26	48	92
87	Pandharpur	56	27	83	48	37	85	168
	Satara District.							
88	Satara	18	7	25	10	3	13	38
89	Wai	6	2	8	2	4	6	14
90	Karad	2	3	5	2	2	4	9
91	Ashta	4	6	10	2	1	3	13
92	Islampur	2	1	3	1	...	1	4
	Total of Town excluding Sind ...	3,032	2,062	5,094	2,238	1,708	3,946	9,040
	Ratio per mille ..				Population being not available			
	Total for the Province excluding Sind.	14,854	11,085	25,939	11,440	9,277	20,717	46,656
	Ratio per mille ...						Not to be	
	Karachi District.							
93	Karachi	200	156	356	161	123	284	640
94	Tatta	3	1	4	3	1	4	8
95	Karachi Cantonment... ...	4	2	6	7	2	9	15
	Dadu District.							
96	Dadu	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
97	Kotri	7	4	11	3	3	6	17
98	Sehwan	1	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Hyderabad District.							
99	Hyderabad	83	67	150	75	79	154	304
100	Halla	2	2	4	2	...	2	6
101	Matiari	3	...	3	1	...	1	4
102	Hyderabad Cantonment ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	4

No. IV—*contd.*

year.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
35	40	75	22	12	34	86	69	155	75	87
36	21	57	22	19	41	85	50	135	101	91
22	17	39	14	6	20	46	37	83	44	55
32	25	57	15	19	34	62	47	109	131	151
4	2	6	4	1	5	14	6	20	10	6
5	4	9	2	3	5	14	8	22	11	9
9	2	11	8	5	13	27	13	40	18	18
1	2	3	3	1	4	8	4	12	6	4
7	3	10	4	2	6	14	8	22	10	21
313	248	561	211	182	393	846	699	1,545	816	819
90	79	169	54	39	93	188	165	354	102	126
115	81	196	47	48	95	245	214	459	147	153
31	23	54	23	31	54	79	67	146	67	50
5	5	10	9	3	12	22	14	36	33	20
6	5	11	7	12	19	18	21	39	21	19
2	1	3	4	6	10	16	10	26	22	18
4	4	8	4	1	5	11	6	17	13	7
4,712	4,192	8,904	5,234	4,870	10,104	15,040	13,009	28,049	10,425	10,691
		ratios cannot be worked out.								
22,795	20,012	42,807	17,772	16,069	33,841	66,506	56,798	123,304	57,592	58,787
given.						177·13	161·03	169·33	55·10	54·97
378	284	662	326	278	604	1,060	846	1,906	494	434
4	2	6	5	1	6	13	7	20	9	5
5	5	10	5	2	7	16	16	32	5	4
...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	4	...	1
3	2	5	1	2	3	15	10	25	5	8
1	1	2	2	...	2	5	1	6	1	3
142	120	262	147	163	310	439	437	876	233	203
7	5	12	1	1	2	12	8	20	4	5
3	...	3	...	1	1	6	2	8	6	6
1	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	6	4	1

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijapur	31	34	18	20	5	29
77	Bagalkot	22	15	4	8	4	12
78	Guledgud	8	6	4	4	4	1
79	Ilkal	18	22	11	3	13	14
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	7	6	1	4	3	4
81	Kumta	3	5	3	1	3	5
82	Gokarn	7	8	3	3	...	2
83	Honawar	4	5	...	2	2	2
84	Bhatkal	5	2	1	1	2	6
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	139	162	54	72	61	111
86	Barsi	17	18	12	4	5	14
87	Pandharpur	28	20	12	17	15	18
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	17	13	2	7	8	14
89	Wai	2	2	4	4	5	2
90	Karad	7	6	3	2	4	5
91	Ashta	2	8	4	1	...	6
92	Islampur	7	5	...	3	3	1
	Total of Towns excluding Sind .	1,790	1,804	945	1,113	1,213	1,795
	Ratio per mile ...			Population not being available			
	Total for the Province excluding Sind.	12,466	12,784	5,644	5,955	5,408	7,218
	Ratio per mille ...	10·38	11·51	5·20	6·13	5·65	8·99
	Karachi District.						
93	Karachi	78	83	58	53	72	125
94	Tatta	1	...	2	1	1	3
95	Karachi Cantonment	1	2	4	...	1	...
	Dadu District.						
96	Dadu	1	...	...	...	...	1
97	Kotri	2	4	1	1	2	4
98	Sehwan	...	2	2	...	...	1
	Hyderabad District.						
99	Hyderabad	44	44	40	24	62	52
100	Halla	2	3	3	...	2	1
101	Matiari	5	7	1	3	...	2
102	Hyderabad Cantonment ...	2	...	...	...	1	1

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
57	62	41	44	50	35	38	25	97	109	498	514	76
16	19	20	23	22	13	17	5	45	43	336	279	77
11	21	15	12	18	11	17	6	58	45	225	193	78
19	28	17	26	21	12	17	4	43	43	352	350	79
10	11	14	7	16	2	11	10	21	23	107	79	80
8	9	8	7	15	13	10	5	24	22	99	84	81
10	4	10	9	10	13	11	9	23	19	119	101	82
4	6	...	6	3	3	2	4	10	6	39	42	83
6	10	7	7	9	7	6	5	24	14	84	81	84
180	260	131	154	165	106	124	104	401	365	2,917	2,852	85
16	35	25	28	27	17	26	25	94	84	513	517	86
41	61	46	53	55	44	62	38	172	146	823	764	87
23	39	18	26	25	21	33	20	85	79	357	336	88
6	15	11	5	11	4	11	9	35	19	140	94	89
8	14	10	5	6	9	20	8	43	24	140	113	90
3	4	7	7	3	6	8	9	34	32	99	101	91
11	12	7	9	12	6	7	5	17	23	88	77	92
3,842	5,018	3,997	3,173	4,066	2,320	3,866	2,257	7,645	7,245	52,829	48,525	
			ratios	cannot	be wor	kedout.						
15,000	20,455	16,821	16,015	18,968	13,251	19,668	13,919	43,400	43,620	261,473	248,797	
8·92	12·72	11·73	13·46	20·77	1·68	38·11	29·61	129·88	128·48	28·16	28·78	
269	308	235	178	255	121	221	109	352	320	3,094	2,577	93
9	3	7	2	10	5	13	5	9	9	74	40	94
5	4	4	3	6	1	4	1	6	16	52	47	95
4	2	3	1	1	2	6	2	2	2	19	13	96
4	5	6	6	5	1	4	2	13	6	57	47	97
4	2	4	2	3	2	3	1	4	5	26	19	98
132	148	140	80	176	61	122	77	136	137	1,514	1,263	99
2	4	3	4	3	3	4	2	6	6	41	39	100
6	9	11	12	10	8	4	7	18	11	67	67	101
3	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	17	10	102

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B.—TOWNS—*concld.*							
	Nawabshah District.							
103	Nawabshah	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
104	Tando Adam	8	7	15	8	9	17	32
	Thar and Parkar District.							
105	Mirpurkhas	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
106	Umerkot	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
	Larkana District.							
107	Larkana	11	16	27	13	14	27	54
108	Kambar	...	4	4	2	3	5	9
109	Ratodero	1	5	6	...	4	4	10
	Sukkur District.							
110	Sukkur	31	37	68	14	19	33	101
111	Shikarpur	31	39	70	48	39	87	157
112	Rohri	5	5	10	4	7	11	21
113	Garhi Yasin...	5	2	7	...	2	2	9
	Upper Sind Frontier District.							
114	Jacobabad	5	2	7	1	1	2	9
	Total for towns including Sind.	3,437	2,414	5,851	2,584	2,014	4,598	10,449
	Ratio per mille ...	Population being not available						
	Total for the Province including Sind.	16,075	12,059	28,134	12,439	10,061	22,500	50,634
	Ratio per mille of population ...						Not	to be

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
3	8	11	2	2	4	20	27	47	18	9
3	4	7	1	4	5	6	8	14	9	7
...	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	6	3	1
21	8	29	22	25	47	70	60	130	37	32
3	2	5	2	...	2	9	7	16	7	7
3	3	6	2	2	4	11	9	20	12	7
54	44	98	39	44	83	161	121	282	166	116
85	70	155	82	80	162	237	237	474	110	79
10	4	14	12	6	15	32	21	53	17	16
6	4	10	...	2	2	13	8	21	6	10
3	5	8	2	1	3	12	8	20	15	9
5,447	4,765	10,212	5,889	5,486	11,375	17,187	14,849	32,036	11,586	11,657
ratios	cannot	be work	ed out.							
24,479	21,321	45,800	18,810	17,000	35,810	71,423	60,821	132,244	61,033	61,632
given.						170·27	156·95	163·87	47·17	47·22

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B.—TOWNS—*concld.*						
	Nawabshah District.						
103	Nawabshah	...	1	3	...	1	1
104	Tando Adam	3	5	2	5	9	5
	Thar and Parkar District.						
105	Mirpurkhas...	...	4	4	1	3	3
106	Umerkot	...	...	2	...	3	2
	Larkana District.						
107	Larkana	5	17	5	7	12	14
108	Kambar	...	2	1	...	1	1
109	Ratodero	2	...	3	1	...	3
	Sukkur District						
110	Sukkur ...	27	21	10	15	15	25
111	Shikarpur	32	22	16	25	22	43
112	Rohri	3	5	8	4	5	8
113	Garhi Yasin...	9	3	5	5	6	5
	Upper Sind Frontier District.						
114	Jacobabad	...	2	...	3	...	1
	Total for towns including Sind.	2,007	2,131	1,100	1,261	1,431	2,096
	Ratio per mille ...			Population being not available			
	Total for the Province including Sind.	13,771	13,878	6,659	6,783	6,643	8,327
	Ratio per mille of population ...	9·39	10·41	5·00	5·92	6·62	8·78

No. IV—*concld.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	11	10	103
20	20	21	13	13	9	13	7	17	11	136	111	104
10	10	4	6	15	6	6	6	6	3	63	54	105
4	8	2	4	5	4	6	1	5	8	34	30	106
29	36	26	14	24	11	25	9	22	24	255	224	107
2	10	4	7	10	6	5	3	12	9	51	52	108
3	10	3	10	6	2	3	3	16	7	59	52	109
48	48	53	26	49	19	53	22	60	44	642	457	110
34	77	50	42	71	30	57	12	157	120	786	687	111
8	7	8	5	11	3	13	4	9	15	109	88	112
9	6	3	7	2	7	4	6	6	4	63	61	113
6	11	6	3	10	5	9	4	16	14	74	60	114
4,454	5,750	4,592	3,601	4,754	2,628	4,443	2,541	8,519	8,019	60,073	54,533	
ratios can not be worked out.												
17,471	23,053	19,727	18,404	21,869	15,022	22,241	15,244	47,283	46,235	288,120	269,399	
8·28	11·80	11·07	12·81	19·48	16·13	35·85	27·45	117·66	116·72	25·14	26·03	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according*
PRESIDENCY *during*

No.	2 Districts.	Population			
		Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	143,918	65,328	505,588	284,273
	Northern Registration District.				
2	East Khandesh	65,478	61,624	540,079	525,562
3	West Khandesh	20,605	18,998	363,082	353,714
4	Surat	29,541	29,516	308,040	304,895
5	Broach	41,971	38,531	128,458	116,596
6	Kaira	39,115	35,367	338,488	294,753
7	Panch Mahals	18,854	16,632	157,106	140,655
8	Ahmedabad	64,985	50,583	415,932	361,794
	Central Registration District.				
9	Ahmednagar	25,569	24,159	446,750	437,402
10	Poona	29,907	23,400	544,913	526,216
11	Nasik	29,639	26,584	469,169	456,502
12	Thana	31,106	16,635	389,888	371,418
13	Bombay Suburban	13,109	8,100	70,555	51,034
14	Kolaba	15,483	15,523	296,630	296,027
15	Ratnagiri	37,779	48,967	567,009	639,486
	Southern Registration District.				
16	Belgaum	47,665	45,132	473,236	452,027
17	Dharwar	81,816	76,615	473,250	451,315
18	Bijapur	53,699	51,800	384,542	374,689
19	Kanara	15,040	15,597	189,550	178,838
20	Sholapur	37,700	34,783	409,690	383,744
21	Satara	21,978	20,787	559,579	556,943
	Total of Province excluding Sind ...	855,623	724,981	8,026,631	7,555,302
	Sind Registration District.				
22	Karachi	230,962	183,106	89,148	60,894
23	Dadu	158,442	123,914	28,310	23,004
24	Hyderabad	259,967	200,714	109,258	88,760
25	Nawabshah	213,874	163,872	63,409	52,490
26	Thar and Parkar	138,349	107,615	121,710	97,140
27	Larkana	204,586	164,907	45,176	36,797
28	Sukkur	248,484	191,664	97,029	80,438
29	Upper Sind Frontier	130,579	104,120	14,989	10,612
	Total for the Presidency including Sind	2,440,869	1,964,873	8,595,660	8,005,437

N.B.—This and all the other Statements refer to Indians only and not to Europeans. Hindus

to CLASSES *and* SEX *in the Districts of the* BOMBAY *the year 1935.*

8

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1931.

Jains.		Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
8,998	3,426	51,466	29,262	30,595	27,170	6,816	4,543	747,381	414,002	1,161,383
5,179	4,442	1,201	1,039	202	158	554	517	612,693	593,342	1,206,035
2,725	2,154	874	760	121	60	4,392	4,308	391,800	379,994	771,794
4,553	4,075	1,213	1,154	4,893	5,664	43	36	348,283	345,330	693,613
1,538	1,284	1,568	1,358	950	1,140	409	367	174,894	159,276	334,170
3,064	2,943	13,981	13,107	44	31	412	345	395,104	346,546	741,650
974	975	1,985	1,958	144	106	57,559	57,578	236,622	217,904	454,526
11,187	10,483	3,355	2,694	773	621	196	133	496,428	426,308	922,736
7,977	7,081	17,040	16,862	78	67	382	341	497,796	485,912	983,708
6,844	5,156	7,774	8,109	1,725	1,736	593	549	580,755	565,166	1,155,922
4,385	3,640	2,978	2,660	610	396	892	902	507,673	490,684	998,357
1,680	768	16,124	15,398	1,426	1,594	369	279	430,533	406,092	836,625
1,150	487	15,756	14,504	1,920	1,895	357	226	102,847	76,246	179,093
1,188	440	648	579	119	123	949	1,012	315,017	313,704	628,721
1,079	1,045	3,408	3,713	19	7	15	...	609,309	693,218	1,302,527
25,009	22,651	3,745	3,820	78	71	49	8	549,782	523,709	1,073,491
5,823	4,893	4,455	3,954	115	110	182	149	565,641	537,036	1,102,677
1,716	1,453	593	668	25	23	4	8	440,579	428,641	869,220
605	488	8,883	8,821	7	6	...	...	214,085	203,750	417,835
4,247	3,640	1,678	1,682	174	156	20	6	453,509	424,011	877,520
9,082	8,140	1,370	1,297	269	230	25	12	592,363	587,409	1,179,712
109,000	89,660	160,101	133,398	44,287	41,354	77,390	73,605	9,273,037	8,618,280	17,891,317
360	260	5,742	4,288	1,753	1,597	714	608	328,679	250,753	579,432
1	...	200	139	10	5	108	149	187,071	147,211	334,282
89	93	314	234	21	9	1,448	864	371,097	290,679	661,776
1	...	75	55	5	3	1,668	1,160	279,032	217,580	496,612
172	148	74	38	3	...	1,637	1,154	261,945	206,095	468,040
3	4	18	11	3	2	392	242	250,178	201,963	452,141
2	...	480	347	70	53	3,247	1,965	349,312	274,467	623,779
2	2	16	4	2	...	...	...	145,588	114,738	260,326
109,630	90,172	167,020	138,514	46,154	43,023	86,604	79,747	11,445,937	10,321,766	21,767,703

include Hindus of all castes. "Other Classes" include Buddhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others.

1	2				
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	2,946	2,256	11,275	9,502
	Northern Registration District.				
2	East Khandesh	1,495	1,432	18,896	17,732
3	West Khandesh	521	538	12,988	12,427
4	Surat	834	837	9,073	8,429
5	Broach	1,007	976	3,986	3,738
6	Kaira	1,224	1,135	11,118	10,056
7	Panch Mahals	261	246	5,821	5,540
8	Ahmedabad	1,899	1,801	14,917	13,709
	Central Registration District.				
9	Ahmednagar	687	610	13,862	12,842
10	Poona	710	697	15,462	15,126
11	Nasik	890	860	17,361	17,109
12	Thana	329	352	8,982	8,495
13	Bombay Suburban	137	121	1,293	1,183
14	Kolaba	328	311	7,058	6,760
15	Ratnagiri	807	930	11,324	11,734
	Southern Registration District.				
16	Belgaum	1,114	1,160	12,951	12,718
17	Dharwar	1,963	1,924	12,773	12,275
18	Bijapur	1,573	1,609	11,925	11,529
19	Kanara	367	352	5,455	5,379
20	Sholapur	1,136	1,169	14,814	14,035
21	Satara	466	465	14,250	13,951
	Total of Province excluding Sind ...	20,693	19,781	235,584	224,289
	Sind Registration District.				
22	Karachi	314	2,421	1,677	1,499
23	Dadu	1,465	1,063	415	345
24	Hyderabad	3,037	2,101	1,945	1,579
25	Nawabshah	1,990	1,412	898	743
26	Thar and Parkar	2,013	1,367	1,574	1,131
27	Larkana	2,020	1,583	645	548
28	Sukkur	2,750	2,281	1,907	1,672
29	Upper Sind Frontier	900	634	185	151
	Total for the Presidency including Sind	37,982	32,648	244,830	231,957

No. V—*contd.*

4

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.

Jains.		Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
312	247	800	668	466	433	100	112	15,899	13,218	29,117
10	9	6	3	3	1	3	1	20,413	19,178	39,591
5	5	5	9	...	...	2	3	13,521	12,982	26,503
123	108	18	11	91	89	...	...	10,139	9,474	19,613
21	28	16	11	20	23	...	...	5,050	4,776	9,826
49	63	228	214	...	...	...	1	12,619	11,469	24,088
17	20	10	13	2	1	...	1	6,111	5,821	11,932
489	492	119	70	19	10	4	9	17,397	16,091	33,488
9	7	151	132	1	2	10	9	14,720	13,602	28,322
20	13	73	68	10	6	17	12	16,292	15,922	32,214
15	11	17	14	4	3	...	2	18,287	17,999	36,286
12	13	260	251	11	15	6	4	9,600	9,130	18,730
11	14	175	146	11	6	4	2	1,631	1,472	3,103
4	1	14	17	3	2	15	16	7,422	7,127	14,549
7	3	59	51	...	...	...	...	12,197	12,718	24,915
571	523	70	48	...	2	4	...	14,710	14,456	29,166
129	156	80	53	1	...	12	3	14,958	14,411	29,369
31	26	9	8	...	...	1	1	13,539	13,173	26,712
20	20	205	187	...	...	1	...	6,048	5,938	11,986
67	53	11	11	1	1	16	3	16,045	15,272	31,317
136	139	14	9	1	1	9	3	14,575	14,568	29,443
2,008	1,956	2,340	1,994	644	595	204	182	261,473	248,797	510,270
1	1	63	41	14	6	15	14	4,884	3,982	8,866
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,881	1,413	3,294
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4,985	3,681	8,666
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,891	2,155	5,046
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,587	2,498	6,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,665	2,131	4,796
...	...	6	1	1	...	5	3	4,669	3,957	8,626
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	785	1,870
2,009	1,957	2,415	2,037	659	601	225	199	288,120	269,339	557,519

1	2						
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Jains.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	20·47	34·54	22·30	33·43	34·67	72·05
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khandesh	22·62	23·24	34·99	33·74	1·93	2·03
3	West Khandesh	25·28	28·32	35·77	35·16	1·88	2·32
4	Surat	28·32	28·30	20·45	27·65	27·07	26·50
5	Broach	23·99	25·33	31·03	32·59	13·65	21·61
6	Kaira	31·29	32·09	32·84	34·11	15·99	21·41
7	Panch Mahals	13·84	14·79	37·05	39·39	17·45	20·51
8	Ahmedabad	29·22	35·60	35·86	37·89	39·24	46·93
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	26·67	25·25	31·03	29·56	1·13	0·99
10	Poona	24·53	29·79	33·37	28·74	2·92	2·52
11	Nasik	30·03	32·35	37·00	37·48	3·42	3·02
12	Thana	15·59	24·16	23·04	22·87	7·14	16·93
13	Bombay Suburban	9·58	14·93	18·43	23·16	9·57	28·34
14	Kolaba	21·16	20·09	23·79	22·65	3·37	2·27
15	Ratnagiri	21·38	18·99	19·97	18·35	6·48	2·87
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	23·37	25·70	27·37	28·14	22·83	23·31
17	Dharwar	23·99	25·11	26·99	27·20	22·15	31·68
18	Bijapur	29·29	31·06	31·01	30·77	18·07	17·87
19	Kanara	24·40	22·57	28·78	30·08	33·06	40·98
20	Sholapur	30·13	33·61	36·16	36·57	15·78	14·56
21	Satara	21·16	22·37	25·47	25·05	14·97	17·08
	Total of Province excluding Sind ...	23·18	27·24	29·35	28·89	18·42	21·80
	Sind Registration District.						
22	Karachi	13·48	13·22	18·71	24·62	2·78	3·61
23	Dadu	9·24	8·62	14·65	15·00	...	...
24	Hyderabad	11·68	10·47	17·80	17·79	...	...
25	Nawabshah	9·30	8·62	14·01	14·15	...	...
26	Thar and Parkar	14·69	12·70	12·11	11·64	...	...
27	Larkana	9·87	9·54	14·28	14·89	...	...
28	Sukkur	11·06	11·90	19·65	20·78	...	...
29	Upper Sind Frontier	6·89	6·01	12·34	14·23	...	...
	Total for the Presidency including Sind	15·57	16·62	23·48	23·97	18·35	21·70

No. V—*concld.*

5

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15·56	22·83	15·23	15·94	14·67	24·65	21·27	31·92	25·67
5·00	2·89	14·35	6·33	5·41	1·93	33·32	32·32	32·82
5·72	11·84	...	...	·46	·69	34·51	34·17	34·34
14·08	9·53	18·60	15·74	...	...	23·11	27·43	28·27
10·20	8·10	21·05	20·17	...	...	28·87	29·99	29·40
16·31	16·32	...	...	...	2·89	31·94	33·10	32·47
5·04	6·64	13·89	9·43	...	·02	25·82	26·71	26·25
35·47	25·98	24·58	16·10	20·41	67·67	35·04	37·75	36·29
8·86	7·83	12·82	29·85	26·18	26·40	29·57	27·99	28·79
9·39	8·39	5·80	3·46	28·67	21·86	27·58	28·17	27·87
5·71	5·26	6·56	7·58	...	2·22	36·02	36·68	36·36
16·13	16·30	7·71	9·41	19·42	14·34	22·30	22·48	22·39
11·09	9·93	5·73	3·17	9·35	8·85	15·86	19·28	17·32
21·60	29·36	25·21	16·26	14·76	14·72	23·56	22·71	23·13
1·73	1·38	...	...	...	...	20·01	18·34	19·12
18·69	12·57	...	28·17	81·63	...	26·76	27·60	27·17
17·96	13·40	8·70	...	65·93	20·13	26·44	26·83	26·63
15·18	11·98	...	...	250·00	125·00	30·73	30·73	30·73
23·08	21·20	...	...	·00	...	14·47	14·21	28·68
6·56	6·54	5·75	6·41	800·00	500·00	35·38	36·02	35·69
10·22	6·94	3·72	4·35	360·00	250·00	25·11	24·80	24·96
14·62	14·95	14·54	14·38	2·64	2·47	28·29	28·75	28·55
10·97	9·56	7·98	3·76	21·00	23·02	14·85	15·87	15·31
...	...	...	...	9·26	...	10·05	9·65	9·85
9·55	4·27	...	...	...	...	13·43	12·75	13·09
40·00	...	...	...	...	...	10·36	9·96	10·16
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·88	12·12	13·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·64	10·58	10·61
12·50	2·88	14·28	...	1·54	1·52	13·37	14·41	13·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·45	6·91	7·18
14·46	14·70	14·28	13·97	2·62	1·19	25·17	26·10	25·61

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *Details regarding Births*

1	2	3	4 Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS). *Northern Registration District.*					
1	East Khándesh	1,014,233	26,493	25,002	51,495	50·77
2	West Khándesh	680,254	17,911	17,456	35,367	51·99
3	Surat	562,852	12,576	11,793	24,369	43·29
4	Broach	276,125	6,772	6,379	13,151	47·63
5	Káira	626,955	13,400	11,878	25,278	40·32
6	Panch Maháls	397,323	7,711	7,108	14,819	37·29
7	Ahmedabad	644,195	13,861	12,574	26,435	41·03
	Central Registration District.					
8	Ahmednagar	915,322	22,025	20,423	42,448	46·37
9	Poona	904,827	19,383	18,131	37,514	41·46
10	Násik	868,103	21,296	20,050	41,346	47·63
11	Thána	760,210	12,874	12,428	25,302	33·28
12	Bombay Suburban	103,462	1,292	1,245	2,537	24·52
13	Kolába	595,760	12,213	11,376	23,589	39·42
14	Ratnágiri	1,215,590	20,955	19,974	40,932	33·67
	Southern Registration District.					
15	Belgáum	980,783	20,135	19,129	39,264	40·03
16	Dhárwár	902,002	18,260	17,258	35,518	39·37
17	Bijápur	782,853	16,290	15,909	32,199	41·12
18	Kánara	361,760	6,686	6,378	13,064	30·61
19	Sholápur	675,796	15,788	14,994	30,782	45·56
20	Sátára	1,105,106	24,417	23,197	47,614	43·08
	Total of Districts, excluding Sind ...	14,373,511	310,341	292,682	603,023	41·26
	Sind Registration District.					
21	Karáchi	315,766	2,038	1,558	3,596	11·39
22	Dadu	311,892	3,327	2,444	5,771	18·50
23	Hyderabad	547,229	3,242	2,363	5,605	10·24
24	Nawábsháh	476,120	4,860	3,494	8,354	17·53
25	Thar and Párkar	454,021	4,659	3,554	8,213	18·05
26	Larkana	403,298	4,728	3,530	8,258	20·21
27	Sukkur	467,727	5,859	4,608	10,472	22·39
28	Upper Sind Frontier	244,578	2,295	1,670	3,965	16·20
	Total of Districts, including Sind ...	17,599,142	341,359	315,898	657,257	37·35

different causes in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the*
during the year 1935.
also shown, column 4.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						INJURIES.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrnœa.	Respira-tory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
626	1,559	...	18,632	1,033	5,357	11	12
399	1,857	...	11,462	618	4,612	3	4
23	107	...	5,763	179	5,216	7	8
.....	154	...	4,037	113	1,631	3	3
.....	197	332	5,976	497	6,413	8	14
.....	85	...	6,513	191	1,862	4	3
.....	104	...	11,030	239	2,601	9	10
810	421	2	6,527	2,038	5,491	12	6
741	406	4	8,932	1,759	5,428	11	7
2,404	879	...	12,418	1,781	6,200	5	19
330	314	1	5,936	843	4,698	30	37
18	45	.....	364	198	2,428	5	5
297	113	.....	4,537	949	3,379	4	8
14	164	18	6,768	610	4,775	3	2
422	982	91	7,514	2,765	3,978	41	40
5	273	267	8,815	960	3,091	40	12
1,826	336	120	8,846	1,756	3,017	33	18
.....	961	53	3,522	712	936	17	6
1,931	127	374	7,546	1,334	2,179	7	10
667	293	690	10,108	1,480	3,249	18	14
10,513	9,377	1,952	155,246	20,055	74.721	271	238
.....	33	.....	1,730	33	827	...	...
1	22	.....	2,507	13	218	...	2
.....	25	.....	3,970	43	1,147	...	...
1	23	.....	3,925	16	388	3	2
1	46	.....	3,825	28	1,316	2	2
11	4	.....	*3,686	23	85	4	1
29	5	.....	5,066	36	178	2	...
.....	3	.....	1,526	6	59	3	2
10,556	9,538	1,952	181,481	20,253	78,939	285	247

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khandesh	185	28	7	243	8,299	35,729
2	West Khandesh	111	41	6	165	5,984	25,097
3	Surat	131	24	6	176	2,802	14,266
4	Broach	50	15	1	72	1,886	7,893
5	Kaira	224	57	24	327	5,691	19,433
6	Panch Mahals	88	35	8	138	2,134	10,923
7	Ahmedabad	138	56	11	224	3,599	17,797
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	214	59	3	294	11,288	26,871
9	Poona	264	63	5	350	6,444	24,064
10	Nasik	178	75	6	233	8,427	32,392
11	Thana	183	160	11	421	4,853	17,396
12	Bombay Suburban	34	2	1	47	563	1,863
13	Kolaba	142	55	3	212	4,592	14,079
14	Ratnagiri	172	212	2	391	10,742	23,482
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	370	63	6	520	10,899	27,171
16	Dharwar	238	49	7	346	10,762	24,519
17	Bijapur	232	55	13	351	7,708	23,960
18	Kanara	130	15	1	169	4,798	11,151
19	Sholapur	254	50	7	328	9,113	22,932
20	Satara	328	92	7	459	10,952	27,898
	Total of Districts, excluding Sind ...	3,666	1,206	135	5,516	131,536	408,916
	Sind Registration District.						
21	Karachi	29	32	...	61	298	2,982
22	Dadu	43	21	1	67	285	3,113
23	Hyderabad	28	30	...	58	405	5,648
24	Nawabshah	59	34	...	93	327	4,778
25	Thar and Parkar	56	56	...	116	572	5,904
26	Larkana	55	22	6	83	206	4,103
27	Sukkur	55	18	1	76	343	5,733
28	Upper Sind Frontier	40	9	...	54	88	1,736
	Total of Districts, including Sind ...	4,031	1,428	143	6,134	134,060	442,913

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
·62	1·54	...	18·87	1·02	5·26	·24	8·18	35·23	34·21
·59	2·73	·00	16·85	·91	6·77	·24	8·80	36·89	29·84
·04	·19	·00	10·25	·31	9·27	·31	4·98	25·35	25·63
...	·56	·00	14·62	·41	5·91	·26	6·83	28·59	33·26
...	·31	·53	9·53	·79	10·23	·52	9·08	30·99	29·77
...	·21	·00	16·39	·48	4·69	·35	5·37	27·49	23·14
...	·16	·00	17·11	·37	4·04	·35	5·59	27·62	25·05
·88	·46	·00	7·14	2·23	6·00	·32	12·33	29·36	34·49
·82	·45	·00	9·87	1·95	6·00	·39	7·12	26·60	29·00
2·77	1·01	...	14·30	2·06	7·15	·33	9·69	37·31	34·05
·43	·41	·00	7·81	1·11	6·19	·55	6·38	22·88	23·95
·17	·43	...	3·52	1·92	6·07	·44	5·43	17·98	18·15
·05	·19	...	7·51	1·60	5·67	·36	7·70	23·63	27·72
·01	·13	·01	5·56	·50	3·86	·32	8·83	19·32	22·97
·43	1·00	·09	7·66	2·82	4·06	·53	11·11	27·71	28·96
·01	·30	·30	9·77	1·06	3·43	·38	11·93	27·18	31·24
2·38	·43	·15	11·30	2·24	3·85	·45	9·85	30·66	31·27
...	2·66	·14	9·74	1·97	2·59	·47	13·25	30·82	28·62
2·86	·18	·55	11·17	1·97	3·21	·49	13·48	33·94	31·79
·60	·26	·62	9·15	1·34	2·94	·43	9·91	25·24	27·86
·70	·65	·14	10·82	1·39	5·20	·38	9·19	28·45	27·09
...	·10	...	5·48	·10	2·62	·19	·94	9·43	11·02
·00	·07	...	8·05	·04	·68	·22	·92	9·98	13·12
...	·05	...	7·27	·07	2·09	·11	·73	10·32	10·33
·00	·04	...	8·24	·02	·83	·20	·70	10·03	11·67
·00	·11	...	8·42	·05	2·92	·25	1·26	13·01	13·82
·03	·01	...	9·01	·06	·21	·21	·51	10·04	14·44
·06	·01	...	10·83	·08	·38	·16	·73	12·26	16·55
...	·01	...	6·22	·02	·23	·22	·35	7·05	11·83
·61	·54	·11	10·31	1·15	4·49	·35	7·61	25·17	27·01

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	3	4 Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.
	B.—TOWNS.					
1	City of Bombay	1,161,383	17,675	16,439	34,114	29·37
	East Khándesh District.					
2	Jalgaon	34,375	780	651	1,431	41·63
3	Nasirabad	14,753	296	265	561	38·02
4	Yawal	12,751	231	210	441	34·58
5	Dharangaon	18,542	337	270	607	32·74
6	Erandol	12,382	282	263	545	44·01
7	Amalner	23,491	278	214	492	20·94
8	Párola	12,277	298	313	611	49·76
9	Chálisgaon	16,808	371	286	657	39·09
10	Chopda	18,434	235	177	412	22·35
11	Bhusáwal	27,989	377	316	693	24·76
	West Khandesh District.					
12	Dhulia	39,939	828	724	1,552	38·86
13	Nandurbár	16,919	402	360	762	45·04
	Surat District.					
14	Surat	98,936	3,058	2,840	5,898	59·62
15	Rander	12,344	253	237	490	39·69
16	Bulsar	19,481	438	335	773	39·68
	Broach District.					
17	Broach	34,276	1,140	1,039	2,179	63·57
18	Jambusar	11,734	270	250	520	44·32
19	Ankleshwar	12,035	265	244	509	42·29
	Kaira District.					
20	Kaira	8,316	163	152	315	37·88
21	Mehmedabad	7,116	152	143	295	41·46
22	Nadiad	34,584	830	747	1,577	45·60
23	Borsad	13,191	332	312	644	48·82
24	Anand	11,660	257	209	466	39·96
25	Umreth	14,779	385	318	703	47·57
26	Dakore	8,493	153	143	299	35·20
27	Kapadvanj	16,556	376	345	721	43·55
	Panch Mahals District					
	Godhra	35,110	437	364	801	22·81
29	Dohad	22,093	388	338	726	32·86

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
13	1,248	1	2,321	1,223	12,401	86	15
...	10	...	291	23	110	...	...
...	...	...	161	20	78	...	...
...	...	...	96	10	46	...	...
...	...	...	154	28	78	...	...
4	15	...	119	14	57	...	...
11	102	...	164	20	93	...	...
3	23	...	150	45	62	...	...
...	36	...	256	13	67	...	...
11	37	...	135	2	28	...	...
12	9	...	145	18	50	...	...
6	75	...	400	30	145	...	...
1	1	...	188	33	75	1	...
...	212	...	623	293	1,628	3	...
...	2	...	186	7	66	...	...
...	5	...	38	1	138	...	1
...	11	...	278	21	316	1	...
...	10	...	154	3	98	...	...
...	...	...	232	3	47	...	...
...	3	...	49	10	66	...	... 1
...	16	...	152	5	50	...	...
...	287	...	769	5	252	...	...
...	20	316	200	21	55	...	...
...	39	...	199	9	69	...	...
...	49	...	271	8	171	...	...
...	19	...	103	11	119	...	...
...	27	...	209	8	104	...	...
...	1	...	480	14	36	...	...
...	6	...	371	11	30	...	...

1	2	11 INJURIES—*contd.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	580	3	2	686	11,224	29,117
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	15	...	1	16	300	750
3	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	55	314
4	Yawal	...	...	...	...	79	230
5	Dharangaon	3	...	...	3	109	372
6	Erandol	3	...	1	4	128	341
7	Amalner	2	...	...	2	88	480
8	Parola	3	2	...	5	71	359
9	Chalisgaon	2	1	...	3	59	434
10	Chopda	1	...	...	1	42	256
11	Bhusawal	...	...	...	...	92	326
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	9	...	...	9	268	933
13	Nandurbar	8	...	...	9	166	473
	Surat District.						
14	Surat	33	1	1	38	1,863	4,657
15	Rander	...	1	...	1	39	301
16	Bulsar	2	...	...	3	204	389
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	22	...	...	23	642	1,291
18	Jambusar	3	1	...	4	53	322
19	Ankleshwar	7	...	...	7	31	320
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira ...	6	1	...	7	81	216
21	Mehmedabad ...	...	...	...	1	46	270
22	Nadiad ...	12	...	...	12	220	1,545
23	Borsad ...	2	...	...	2	115	729
24	Anand ...	12	...	...	12	143	471
25	Umreth ...	5	1	...	6	104	509
26	Dakore ...	12	...	...	12	80	344
27	Kapadvanj ...	2	...	...	2	121	471
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra ...	...	...	...	...	24	555
29	Dohad ...	1	1	...	2	34	454

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
·01	1·07	·00	1·99	1·05	10·67	·59	9·66	25·07	22·29
...	·29	...	8·47	·67	3·20	·46	8·73	21·82	22·34
...	·00	...	10·91	1·35	5·29	...	3·73	21·28	34·65
...	·00	...	7·46	·78	3·61	...	6·19	18·03	12·89
...	·00	...	8·30	1·51	4·21	·16	5·88	20·06	27·07
·32	1·21	...	9·61	1·13	4·60	·32	10·34	27·53	28·78
·47	4·34	...	6·93	·85	3·96	·08	3·75	20·43	17·60
·25	1·87	...	12·22	3·67	5·05	·40	5·78	29·24	25·61
...	2·14	...	15·23	·77	3·99	·18	3·51	25·82	23·50
·60	2·01	...	7·32	·10	1·52	·05	2·28	13·88	13·54
·43	·32	...	5·18	·64	1·79	...	3·29	11·65	14·59
·15	1·88	...	10·01	·75	3·63	·23	6·71	23·36	23·48
·06	·06	...	11·11	1·95	4·43	·53	9·81	27·95	28·98
...	2·14	...	6·31	2·95	16·45	·38	18·84	47·07	42·83
...	·16	...	15·06	·56	5·36	·08	3·16	24·38	25·26
...	·25	...	1·95	·05	7·08	·15	10·48	19·96	20·41
...	·32	...	8·11	·62	9·21	·67	18·73	37·66	33·79
...	·85	...	13·12	·26	8·35	·34	4·52	27·44	28·67
...	...	...	19·28	·25	3·90	·58	2·58	26·59	30·47
...	·36	...	5·89	1·20	7·94	·84	9·74	25·97	28·33
...	2·25	...	21·36	·70	7·03	·14	6·46	37·94	35·79
...	8·30	...	22·23	·14	7·29	·35	6·86	44·57	36·80
...	1·52	23·96	15·16	1·59	4·17	·15	8·71	55·26	36·01
...	3·35	...	17·07	·77	5·92	1·02	12·26	40·39	29·53
...	3·32	....	18·34	·54	11·57	·40	7·04	41·21	34·51
...	2·24	...	12·13	1·29	14·01	1·41	9·42	40·50	38·64
...	1·63	...	12·62	·48	6·28	·12	7·31	28·44	31·18
...	·03	...	13·67	·40	1·03	...	·68	15·81	19·06
...	·27	...	16·80	·50	1·36	·09	1·53	20·55	21·00

No.	2 Districts and Towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.	4 Births. Mals.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Ahmedabad District.					
30	Ahmedabad	310,000	8,769	8,341	17,110	55·19
31	Dhandhuka	9,076	236	203	439	48·37
32	Viramgaon	18,965	311	278	589	31·06
33	Dholka	13,743	351	396	747	54·35
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,492	22	16	38	15·25
	Ahmednagar District.					
35	Ahmednagar	41,890	1,123	998	2,121	50·63
36	Sangamner	15,355	133	81	214	13·94
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	11,141	147	177	324	29·08
	Poona District.					
38	Poona City	162,901	3,298	3,044	6,342	38·93
39	Poona Suburban	16,676	125	111	236	14·15
40	Junnár	8,421	98	74	172	20·43
41	Bárámati	14,170	243	254	497	35·07
42	Lonávla	10,694	163	150	313	29·27
43	Poona Cantonment	28,257	238	195	433	15·32
44	Kirkee do.	9,976	127	146	273	27·37
	Nasik District.					
45	Násik	48,703	659	544	1,203	24·70
46	Trimbak	4,334	96	62	158	36·46
47	Igatpuri	9,627	133	138	271	28·15
48	Manmád	12,263	158	133	291	23·73
49	Yeola	16,751	184	134	318	18·98
50	Málegaon	32,462	625	573	1,198	36·90
51	Deoláli Cantonment	6,114	37	51	88	14·39
	Thana District.					
52	Thána	21,816	266	259	525	24·06
53	Bassein	12,689	100	96	196	15·45
54	Bhiwandi	15,619	174	160	334	21·38
55	Kalyán	26,291	356	310	666	25·33
	Bombay Suburban District.					
56	Bándra	45,320	583	566	1,149	25·19

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
...	481	...	2,226	555	5,645	4	1
...	15	...	124	3	72	...	...
...	152	...	527	6	267	...	...
...	...	...	183	6	71	...	...
...	...	...	21	4	6	...	...
2	24	...	99	61	311	2	...
...	16	...	55	17	31	...	...
...	1	...	67	15	46	...	...
15	550	...	1,375	304	1,734	2	1
1	7	...	100	29	61	...	...
12	...	...	48	2	44	...	...
26	...	...	106	47	106	1	...
1	...	...	24	25	166	...	...
1	9	...	16	23	140	...	...
2	...	...	14	52	118	...	...
31	24	...	178	127	503	3	1
...	...	...	32	6	34	1	...
...	3	...	70	6	54	1	...
49	16	...	98	6	32	...	...
3	20	...	214	15	140	...	...
111	35	...	445	122	190	...	...
1	1	...	12	7	29	...	...
...	13	...	64	39	143	1	2
...	8	...	23	9	40	1	1
...	12	...	65	29	74	...	...
19	21	...	53	40	158	1	...
14	2	...	44	66	204	...	...

1	2	11 INJURIES—*contd.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad	144	4	10	163	4,871	13,941
31	Dhandhuka	3	2	...	5	59	278
32	Viramgaon	2	...	...	2	77	1,031
33	Dholka	4	1	...	5	144	409
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	1	32
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	12	...	...	14	507	1,018
36	Sangamner	4	1	...	5	102	226
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	3	...	...	3	75	207
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	44	1	...	48	2,302	6,328
39	Poona Suburban	2	...	...	2	87	287
40	Junnar	1	1	...	2	59	167
41	Baramati	8	...	1	10	90	385
42	Lonavla	11	...	...	11	64	291
43	Poona Cantonment	5	...	...	5	211	405
44	Kirkee do.	1	...	...	1	100	257
	Nasik District.						
45	Nasik	26	...	...	30	702	1,595
46	Trimbak	2	...	...	3	39	114
47	Igatpuri	5	...	...	6	43	182
48	Manmad	3	...	...	3	38	242
49	Yeola	9	...	...	9	146	547
50	Malegaon	5	1	1	7	231	1,141
51	Deolali Cantonment	2	...	...	2	21	73
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	7	...	...	10	207	476
53	Bassein	1	...	1	4	62	146
54	Bhiwandi	2	...	...	2	80	262
55	Kalyan	7	1	1	10	149	450
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	19	...	...	19	307	656

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
...	1·55	...	7·18	1·79	18·21	·53	15·71	14·97	49·29
...	1·65	...	13·66	·35	7·94	·55	6·50	30·63	28·37
...	8·01	...	27·79	·31	14·08	·11	4·06	54·36	43·98
...	...	...	13·32	·44	5·16	·36	10·48	29·76	30·30
...	...	...	8·43	1·60	2·41	...	·40	12·84	15·42
·05	·57	...	2·36	1·45	7·43	·33	12·11	24·30	26·55
...	1·04	...	3·59	1·11	2·03	·32	6·64	14·72	17·21
...	·09	...	6·61	1·35	4·13	·27	6·73	18·58	22·81
·09	3·38	...	8·44	1·87	10·64	·29	14·14	38·85	39·21
·06	·42	...	6·00	1·74	3·66	·12	5·21	17·21	17·70
1·43	...	...	5·70	·24	5·22	·24	7·00	19·83	18·59
1·83	...	...	7·48	3·32	7·49	·70	6·35	27·17	30·21
·09	...	...	2·24	2·34	15·53	1·03	5·98	27·21	20·45
·04	·32	...	·57	·81	4·94	·18	7·47	14·38	12·42
·20	...	...	1·40	5·21	11·83	·10	10·03	28·77	25·78
·64	·49	...	3·65	2·61	10·33	·62	14·41	32·75	33·12
...	...	...	7·38	1·38	7·85	·69	9·00	26·30	25·80
...	·31	...	7·28	·62	5·61	·62	4·47	18·91	15·57
3·99	1·30	...	8·00	·49	2·61	·24	3·10	19·73	9·52
·18	1·19	...	12·78	·89	7·36	·54	8·72	32·66	29·34
3·42	1·08	...	13·72	3·76	5·85	·21	7·11	35·15	23·74
·16	·16	...	1·97	1·14	4·75	·32	3·44	11·94	10·06
...	·59	...	2·94	1·79	6·55	·46	9·49	21·82	19·84
...	·63	...	1·82	·71	3·15	·32	4·88	11·51	14·55
...	·77	...	4·16	1·86	4·74	·13	5·12	16·78	23·81
·72	·80	...	3·02	1·52	6·01	·38	5·67	17·12	18·51
·31	·04	...	1·10	1·45	4·47	·42	6·69	14·38	13·05

1	2	3	4 Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Bombay Suburban District—contd.					
57	Kurla	30,311	400	354	754	24·87
	Kolaba District.					
58	Alibág	6,553	138	132	270	41·18
59	Mahád	8,123	87	65	152	18·71
60	Panwel	8,423	143	149	292	34·67
61	Uran	9,763	70	62	132	13·52
	Ratnagiri District.					
62	Ratnágiri	23,906	203	186	389	16·27
63	Vengurla	20,158	376	341	717	35·38
64	Málwan	29,817	351	322	673	22·57
65	Chiplun	13,056	191	194	385	29·47
	Belgaum District.					
66	Belgaum	44,204	699	590	1,289	31·28
67	Gokak	11,866	251	219	470	39·62
68	Athni	13,561	244	214	458	33·77
69	Nipani	17,857	204	183	387	21·67
70	Belgaum Cantonment	8,220	31	16	47	5·72
	Dharwar District.					
71	Dharwar	41,671	621	550	1,171	28·10
72	Hubli	89,982	1,190	1,076	2,266	25·18
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	45,852	891	931	1,822	39·74
74	Ranebennur	16,967	376	413	789	46·50
75	Nawalgund	6,203	109	107	216	34·82
	Bijapur District.					
76	Bijapur	39,747	751	707	1,458	36·68
77	Bagalkot	15,527	396	389	785	50·33
78	Guledgud	16,756	283	252	535	31·87
79	Ilkal	14,267	245	190	435	30·49

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11 Injuries.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.	
						Male.	Female.
2	3	...	66	118	223	1	...
...	...	...	16	2	14	...	...
...	...	...	42	1	24	...	...
...	1	...	90	10	33	...	...
...	...	...	6	5	31	...	...
...	3	...	114	26	48	...	...
...	5	...	52	7	96	...	...
	...	...	99	16	70	...	...
...	9	...	63	8	28	...	...
1	34	...	212	67	222	2	1
...	4	...	95	27	71	...	...
10	7	...	100	14	80	2	1
...	...	...	86	19	63	2	...
...	1	...	22	4	10	...	...
...	4	10	222	85	217	1	1
...	35	36	352	66	360	3	1
...	38	22	594	107	193	5	3
...	1	...	53	33	86	3	...
...	1	...	30	1	20	...	1
93	6	...	182	105	132	1	...
...	2	...	271	17	76	...	...
...	...	...	49	5	87	1	...
...	...	...	180	4	70	1	...

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Bombay Suburban District—contd.						
57	Kurla	1	2	...	3	169	584
	Kolaba District.						
58	Alibag	1	...	...	1	50	83
59	Mahad	4	1	...	5	53	125
60	Panwel	6	1	...	7	36	177
61	Uran	...	...	1	1	42	85
	Ratnagiri District.						
62	Ratnagiri	5	1	...	6	145	342
63	Vengurla	5	1	...	6	248	414
64	Malwan	8	...	...	8	284	477
65	Chiplun	3	...	...	3	86	200
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	18	1	3	25	533	1,094
67	Gokak	5	...	...	5	78	280
68	Athni	9	...	...	12	72	325
69	Nipani	7	...	...	9	68	239
70	Belgaum Cantonment	...	...	...	...	20	57
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dharwar	19	...	1	22	530	1,089
72	Hubli	9	2	1	16	555	1,422
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	16	1	1	26	812	1,797
74	Ranebennur	9	1	...	13	229	415
75	Nawalgund	2	...	1	4	71	127
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijapur	23	...	...	24	471	1,012
77	Bagalkot	8	1	1	10	239	615
78	Guledgud	4	...	...	5	277	423
79	Ilkal	3	...	...	4	444	702

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
·07	·09	...	2·18	3·90	7·35	·09	5·57	19·25	19·00
...	...	...	2·40	·30	2·10	·15	7·52	12·48	15·73
...	...	...	5·16	·12	3·07	·49	6·52	15·37	15·33
...	·12	...	10·69	1·19	3·92	·83	4·27	21·01	18·66
...	...	...	·60	·51	3·47	·10	4·30	8·70	8·23
...	·12	...	4·68	1·08	2·01	·24	6·66	14·31	12·40
...	·25	...	2·57	·34	4·77	·29	12·30	20·53	26·31
...	...	...	3·32	·54	2·35	·27	9·52	15·99	15·58
...	·68	...	4·81	·61	2·24	·24	6·82	15·32	19·97
·02	·83	...	5·15	1·63	5·39	·61	12·94	26·55	19·76
...	·34	...	8·01	2·28	5·96	·42	6·57	23·60	25·83
2·94	·52	...	7·37	1·03	5·90	·88	5·31	23·97	20·27
...	...	...	4·82	1·01	3·53	·50	3·53	13·38	13·34
...	·12	...	2·68	·49	1·22	...	2·45	6·93	11·33
...	·10	·24	5·33	2·04	5·21	·53	12·71	26·13	26·76
...	·40	·40	3·91	·73	4·00	·18	6·17	15·80	17·42
..	·83	·48	12·95	2·33	4·32	·57	17·71	39·19	34·16
...	·06	...	3·13	1·95	5·07	·78	13·50	24·46	26·66
...	·16	...	4·84	·16	3·22	·64	11·45	20·47	29·43
2·31	·15	...	4·58	2·64	3·32	·60	11·85	25·46	23·71
...	·13	...	17·38	1·09	4·87	·64	15·37	39·42	41·92
...	...	...	2·92	·30	5·18	·30	16·53	25·24	33·06
...	...	...	12·62	·28	4·91	·28	31·12	49·20	40·97

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Kanara District.					
80	Karwar	16,122	180	144	324	20·01
81	Kumta	14,554	161	141	302	20·75
82	Gokarn	8,506	122	107	229	26·92
83	Honawar	7,955	106	88	194	24·39
84	Bhatkal	8,933	164	126	290	32·44
	Sholapur District.					
85	Sholapur	144,654	3,620	3,352	6,972	48·20
86	Barsi	27,610	738	723	1,461	52·92
87	Pandharpur	29,460	706	713	1,419	48·17
	Satara District.					
88	Satara	26,379	269	288	557	21·12
89	Wai	11,760	295	291	586	49·83
90	Karad	14,479	169	155	324	22·38
91	Ashta	11,251	172	144	316	28·09
92	Islampur	10,737	111	107	218	20·30
	Total for the towns excluding Sind ...	3,558,857	65,105	69,018	125,123	35·15
	Total for the Province excluding Sind	17,932,368	375,446	352,700	728,146	40·60
	Karachi District.					
93	Karachi ...	247,791	6,499	6,104	12,603	50·86
94	Tatta ...	9,635	74	71	145	15·05
95	Karachi Cantonment ...	6,240	206	168	374	59·94
	Dadu District.					
96	Dadu	6,562	39	27	66	10·05
97	Kotri	10,033	108	79	187	18·63
98	Sehwan	5,795	32	16	48	8·28
	Hyderabad District.					
99	Hyderabad ...	96,021	1,977	1,807	3,784	39·39
100	Halla ...	7,304	73	45	118	16·15
101	Matiari ...	6,692	62	31	93	13·98
102	Hyderabad Cantonment ...	4,530	26	17	43	9·48

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11 Injuries.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.	
						Male.	Female.
...	26	8	35	10	17	...	...
...	9	13	63	15	20	...	...
...	56	3	27	18	33	...	...
...	17	...	25	12	4	...	...
...	6	...	64	14	27	...	...
103	28	72	1,257	495	2,040	5	...
11	4	...	354	56	92	...	...
75	4	...	407	170	214	3	2
...	45	1	169	34	107	2	...
...	1	...	65	19	41	...	...
4	3	1	64	13	29	...	...
1	...	...	39	24	32	1	...
...	1	18	42	7	18	...	...
678	4,028	501	20,798	5,163	31,857	140	33
11,191	13,405	2,453	176,039	25,218	106,608	411	271
...	97	...	283	464	2,454	1	1
...	2	...	46	1	50	...	...
...	...	...	32	5	14	...	...
...	...	...	21	...	4	...	...
...	5	...	59	1	19	...	...
...	...	...	22	1	15	...	...
...	304	...	332	98	969	...	1
...	...	...	57	...	19	...	...
...	2	...	60	...	47	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	1	...	...	1	89	186
81	Kumta	3	1	...	4	59	183
82	Gokarn	5	...	...	5	78	220
83	Honawar	...	...	...	...	23	81
84	Bhatkal	1	...	...	1	53	165
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	71	6	1	83	1,691	5,769
86	Barsi	16	1	1	18	484	1,629
87	Pandharpur	13	...	...	18	699	1,587
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	17	...	1	20	317	693
89	Wai	3	...	...	3	105	234
90	Karad	9	...	...	9	130	253
91	Ashta	3	...	...	4	100	200
92	Islampur	3	1	...	4	75	165
	Total for the towns excluding Sind ...	1,387	45	31	1,636	36,668	101,354
	Total for the Province excluding Sind	5,053	1,251	166	7,152	168,204	510,270
	Karachi District.						
93	Karachi	158	3	4	167	2,206	5,671
94	Tatta	...	...	...	...	15	114
95	Karachi Cantonment	...	...	...	...	48	99
	Dadu District.						
96	Dadu	...	1	...	1	6	32
97	Kotri	3	...	...	3	17	104
98	Sehwan	1	...	...	1	6	45
	Hyderabad District.						
99	Hyderabad	36	...	...	37	1,047	2,777
100	Halla	...	...	...	...	4	80
101	Matiari	2	1	...	3	22	134
102	Hyderabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	14	27

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
.....	1·61	·50	2·17	·62	1·05	·06	5·52	16·54	12·50
.....	·62	·89	4·33	1·03	1·37	·27	4·05	12·57	14·93
.....	6·58	·35	3·17	2·12	3·88	·59	9·17	25·86	20·46
.....	2·14	...	3·14	1·51	·50	...	2·89	10·18	10·34
.....	·67	...	7·16	1·57	3·02	·11	5·93	18·46	16·18
·71	·19	·50	8·69	3·42	14·10	·57	11·69	39·88	35·74
·40	·14	..	13·18	2·03	3·33	·66	17·53	37·27	41·57
2·55	·14	...	13·82	5·77	7·26	61	23·73	53·87	48·59
.....	1·71	·04	6·41	1·29	4·05	·76	12·02	26·27	25·77
.....	·09	...	5·53	1·62	3·49	·21	8·03	19·90	21·20
·28	·21	·07	4·42	·90	2·00	·62	8·98	17·47	15·54
·09	...	...	3·47	2·13	2·84	·36	8·89	17·78	19·51
.....	·09	1·68	3·91	·65	1·68	·37	6·99	15·37	21·66
·19	1·13	·14	5·84	1·46	8·96	·46	10·30	28·48	26·32
·62	·75	·14	9·81	1·41	5·94	·40	9·38	28·45	26·94
.....	·39	...	1·14	1·88	9·81	·67	8·90	22·89	24·76
.....	·21	...	4·77	·10	5·19	...	1·55	11·82	13·29
.....	...	...	5·13	·80	2·24	...	7·69	15·86	15·56
.....	...	...	3·22	.....	·60	·15	·90	4·87	.....
.....	·49	...	5·94	·09	1·87	·29	1·68	10·36	10·97
.....	...	...	3·79	·17	2·59	·17	1·04	7·76	12·39
.....	3·17	...	3·34	1·03	10·07	·39	10·92	28·92	23·36
.....	...	...	7·81	.....	2·60	....	·54	10·95	3·72
.....	·29	...	8·96	.....	7·03	·45	3·29	20·02	13·68
.....	...	...	2·87	.....	...	...	3·09	5·96	23·36

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*concld.*					
	Nawabshah District.					
103	Nawabshah ...	7,023	28	32	60	8·53
104	Tandó Adam ...	13,469	169	164	333	24·72
	Thar and Parkar District.					
105	Mirpurkhas ...	10,178	58	49	107	10·50
106	Umarkot ...	3,841	36	37	73	19·00
	Larkana District.					
107	Larkana ...	26,841	491	403	894	33·30
108	Kambar ...	9,717	116	91	207	21·32
109	Ratodero ...	7,285	111	88	199	27·32
	Sukkur District.					
110	Sukkur ...	69,277	1,233	1,059	2,292	33·07
111	Shikarpur ...	62,505	1,188	956	2,144	34·30
112	Rohri ...	16,900	194	143	337	19·94
113	Garhi Yasin ...	7,370	145	115	260	35·27
	Upper Sind Frontier District.					
114	Jacobabad ...	15,748	141	101	242	15·36
	Total of Towns including Sind ...	4,209,614	78,111	71,621	149,732	35·56
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	21,808,756	419,470	387,519	806,989	37·00

No. VI—*concld.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	65	7	91	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	51	1	47	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	30	.....	...
1	.....	.....	118	19	134	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	97	.....	4	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	102	.....	1	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	290	99	372	1	1
.....	.....	.....	484	11	98	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	117	6	46	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	98	1	10	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	113	.....	6	.....	...
679	4,438	501	23,271	5,877	36,323	142	37
11,235	13,976	2,453	204,752	26,130	115,262	427	284

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—*concld.*						
	Nawabshah District.						
103	Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	3	21
104	Tando Adam ...	5	1	1	7	77	247
	Thar and Parkar District.						
105	Mirpurkhas ...	...	...	...	...	18	117
106	Umarkot ...	...	1	...	1	2	64
	Larkana District.						
107	Larkana ...	6	...	1	8	199	479
108	Kambar ...	1	...	...	1	11	103
109	Ratodero ...	1	...	...	1	7	141
	Sukkur District.						
110	Sukkur ...	24	1	...	27	311	1,099
111	Shikarpur ...	2	...	...	2	878	1,473
112	Rohri ...	5	...	...	5	23	197
113	Garhi Yasin ...	2	...	...	2	18	124
	Upper Sind Frontier District.						
114	Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...	15	134
	Total of Towns including Sind ...	1,633	58	37	1,902	41,615	114,606
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	5,664	1,481	180	8,036	175,675	557,519

No. VI—*concld.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
.....	...	...	1·70	.....	·85	...	·44	2·99	7·27
.....	...	...	4·86	·52	6·76	·53	5·68	18·34	18·02
.....	...	...	5·10	·09	4·62	...	1·68	11·40	12·69
.....	...	...	8·08	.....	7·80	·26	·52	16·66	24·02
·04	...	...	4·36	·70	5·03	·29	7·42	17·84	22·01
.....	...	...	8·95	.....	·42	·10	1·12	10·59	18·07
.....	...	...	14·00	.....	·14	·14	·95	15·23	23·03
.....	...	...	4·18	1·43	5·37	·39	4·49	15·87	14·58
.....	...	...	7·74	·18	1·57	·03	14·05	23·57	26·41
.....	...	...	6·92	·35	2·72	·29	1·36	11·65	16·52
.....	...	...	12·62	·13	1·36	·27	2·44	16·82	26·35
.....	...	...	7·20	.....	·37	·62	·31	8·50	11·35
·16	1·05	·12	5·52	1·39	8·63	4·52	9·89	27·22	29·11
·51	·64	·11	9·39	1·19	5·28	·37	8·07	25·56	25·32

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI (*a*)—DEATHS *registered from certain* *during the*

1	2	3	4		5		6	
No.	Districts and Towns	Population according to Census of 1931.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).							
	Northern Registration District.							
1	East Khándesh	1,014,233	282	·28	532	·53	11	·01
2	West Khándesh	689,254	853	1·25	1,637	2·41	...	...
3	Surat	562,852	15	·02	6	·01	...	...
4	Broach	276,125	...	·00	42	·15	...	...
5	Kaira	626,955	...	·00	72	·12	...	...
6	Panch Maháls	397,323	...	·00	23	·06	...	...
7	Ahmedabad	644,195	...	·00	118	·18	...	...
	Central Registration District.							
8	Ahmednagar	915,322	472	·52	199	·22	...	...
9	Poona	904,827	148	·16	128	·14	...	...
10	Násik	868,103	516	·59	571	·66	...	...
11	Thána	760,210	588	·77	42	·05	...	...
12	Bombay Suburban	103,463	46	·44	11	·11	...	...
13	Kolaba	595,760	872	1·36	124	·21	...	...
14	Ratnágiri	1,215,590	97	·08	137	·11	...	...
	Southern Registration District.							
15	Belgaum	980,783	352	·34	834	·85	...	...
16	Dhárwár	902,002	440	·49	324	·36	1	·00
17	Bijápur	782,853	270	·35	276	·35	...	...
18	Kánara	361,760	417	1·15	19	·05	...	...
19	Sholápur	675,796	45	·07	113	·17	...	...
20	Sátára	1,105,106	74	·07	625	57	...	...
	Total of Districts excluding Sind ...	14,373,511	5,467	·38	5,833	·41	12	·00
	Sind Registration District.							
21	Karáchi	315,766	5	·02	...	...	...	...
22	Dadu	311,892	38	·12	11	·04	...	...
23	Hyderabad	547,229	19	·04	3	·01	...	...
24	Nawábshah	476,120	10	·02	9	·01	...	...
25	Thar and Párkar	454,021	41	·09	2	·01	1	·00
26	Lárkana	408,298	24	·05	5	·01	1	·00
27	Sukkur	467,727	53	·11	17	·04	...	...
28	Upper Sind Frontier	244,578	7	·02	15	·06	...	...
	Total of Districts including Sind ...	17,599,142	5,664	·32	5,895	·33	14	·00

diseases in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *year 1935.*

7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Malaria.		Other Fevers.		Influenza.		Chicken-pox.		Mumps.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
1,372	1·35	16,434	16·20	1	·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,528	3·72	6,444	9·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	·05	5,713	10·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·01	3,991	14·45	2	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	·08	5,852	9·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	·04	6,452	16·24	21	·05	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	·16	10,806	16·77	...	·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,262	2·47	3,593	3·93	1	·00	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
3,224	3·56	5,425	6 00	7	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,960	9·17	3,371	3·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,268	2·98	3,038	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	1·88	110	1·06	3	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
654	1·10	2,885	4·84	2	·00	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
77	·06	6,457	5·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,736	1·77	4,607	4·70	5	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,924	2·13	6,124	6·79	2	·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,142	1·46	7,147	9·13	11	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
953	2·63	2,129	5·89	4	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
477	·71	6,910	10·23	1	·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301	·27	9,108	8·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,278	1·89	116,596	8·11	60	·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	·58	1,540	4·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·00	...	...
81	·26	2,377	7·63	...	...	6	·02	...	...	3	·01	...	...
134	·25	3,814	6·97	...	...	1	·00	...	...	1	·00	...	...
63	·13	3,843	8·08	...	...	9	·01	...	...	8	·01	...	...
465	1·02	3,305	7·29	11	·02	...	...	3	·01	2	·00	3	·01
132	·32	3,524	8·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·01	...	...
137	·29	4,859	10·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	·20	1,453	5·94	...	...	3	·01	...	...	...	...	5	·02
28,526	1·62	111,311	8·03	71	·00	19	·00	3	·00	17	·00	8	·00

1	2	14		15		16		17	
		Cancer.		Kala Azar.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).								
	Northern Registration District.								
1	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	88	·09	875	·86
2	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	77	·11	625	·92
3	Surat	...	...	...	...	1,508	2·68	470	·83
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	423	1·63	234	·85
5	Kaira	...	...	...	...	458	·73	1,396	2·23
6	Panch Mahâls	...	...	...	...	83	·21	278	·70
7	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	418	·65	861	1·34
	Central Registration District.								
8	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	152	·17	641	·70
9	Poona	...	...	...	...	153	·17	888	·98
10	Nasik	...	...	...	...	768	·69	936	1·08
11	Thana	...	...	...	...	1,326	1·75	1,367	1·80
12	Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	...	207	2·00	124	1·20
13	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	423	·71	1,786	3·00
14	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	44	·03	2,486	2·05
	Southern Registration District.								
15	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	176	·18	720	·74
16	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	59	·07	632	·70
17	Bijápur	...	...	...	...	9	·01	694	·89
18	Kánara	...	...	...	...	36	·10	193	·53
19	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	60	·09	450	·67
20	Satara	...	...	...	...	121	·11	1,032	·93
	Total of Districts excluding Sind ...	...	...	...	...	6,589	·45	16,694	1·16
	Sind Registration District.								
21	Karáchi	...	...	...	...	675	2·14	101	·32
22	Dadu	...	...	...	...	124	·39	66	·21
23	Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	920	1·68	127	·23
24	Nawábshah	...	...	...	...	265	·58	42	·08
25	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	1,073	2·38	80	·17
26	Lárkana	...	...	...	...	29	·07	37	·09
27	Sukkur	...	...	...	...	86	·18	48	·12
28	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	30	·12	13	·05
	Total of Districts including Sind ...	...	...	...	...	9,792	·56	17,208	·98

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

18		19		20		21	22			23	24
Other Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
4,374	4·31	57	·06	976	·96	157	4,936	4,303	9,239	179·41	1
3,910	5·74	75	·11	543	·80	137	3,515	2,956	6,471	182·96	2
3,235	5·76	33	·06	141	·31	63	1,820	1,565	3,385	138·90	3
974	3·53	14	·05	99	·36	53	1,208	1,089	2,297	174·66	4
4,559	7·27	225	·36	272	·43	116	2,090	1,981	4,071	161·05	5
1,501	3·78	16	·04	175	·44	81	1,077	1,016	2,093	141·24	6
1,322	2·05	61	·09	178	·28	42	2,092	1,937	4,029	152·45	7
4,698	5·13	8	·01	2,030	2·22	188	4,294	3,412	7,706	181·54	8
4,387	4·85	1,716	1·70	43	·05	347	3,373	2,730	6,103	162·69	9
4,496	5·18	64	·07	1,717	1·99	146	4,254	3,686	7,940	192·04	10
2,005	2·64	119	·16	724	·95	152	1,620	1,547	3,167	125·17	11
297	2·87	43	·42	155	1·50	23	211	153	364	143·48	12
1,170	1·96	176	·30	773	1·30	181	1,649	1,348	2,997	125·91	13
2,245	1·84	45	·04	565	·46	91	1,963	1,690	3,653	87·04	14
3,076	3·14	108	·11	2,657	2·71	169	3,195	2,653	5,848	148·94	15
2,400	2·66	71	·08	889	·99	395	2,860	2,391	5,251	147·84	16
2,314	3·00	91	·12	1,665	2·13	159	2,664	2,215	4,877	152·75	17
707	1·95	143	·39	567	1·57	252	1,443	1,206	2,649	202·77	18
1,669	2·47	11	·02	1,323	1·96	214	3,237	2,676	5,913	192·09	19
2,096	1·89	24	·02	1,456	1·32	172	3,965	3,235	7,200	151·22	20
51,438	3·57	3,105	·21	16,950	1·17	3,138	51,466	43,789	95,255	157·13	
51	·16	13	·04	20	·06	45	239	165	395	109·84	21
28	·08	5	·01	8	·03	76	241	195	436	75·57	22
100	·18	18	·03	25	·04	117	415	287	702	127·02	23
81	·17	8	·01	8	·01	106	398	303	701	83·79	24
159	·36	6	·01	22	·04	106	417	340	757	92·17	25
19	·05	5	·01	18	·05	85	296	250	546	56·11	26
44	·09	9	·02	27	·06	141	609	525	1,134	108·29	27
11	·04	...	...	6	·02	35	164	118	282	71·12	28
51,931	2·95	3,169	·18	17,084	·97	3,849	54,236	45,972	100,2 8	152·43	

1	2	3	4		5		6	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.							
1	City of Bombay	1,161,383	225	·19	264	·23	134	·11
	East Khandesh District.							
2	Jalgaon	34,375	11	·32	28	·81	...	...
3	Nasirabad	14,753	...	...	3	·20	...	...
4	Yawal	12,751	...	...	2	·16	...	...
5	Dharangaon	18,542	...	...	40	2·16	...	...
6	Erandol	12,382	1	·08	...	...	...	...
7	Amálner	23,491	1	·04	36	1·53	...	...
8	Parola	12,377	3	·25	37	3·01	...	..
9	Chálisgaon	16,808	2	·12	50	2·97	...	...
10	Chopda	18,484	4	·22	13	·70	...	...
11	Bhusáwal	27,989	...	...	18	·64	...	...
	West Khandesh District.							
12	Dhulia	39,939	4	·10	79	1·98	1	·02
13	Nandurbar	16,919	11	·65	58	3·43	...	...
	Surat District.							
14	Surat	98,936	82	·83	48	·49	3	·03
15	Rander	12,344	...	...	1	·08	...	...
16	Bulsar	19,481	7	·35	4	0·20	...	...
	Broach District.							
17	Broach	34,376	...	...	8	·23	4	·12
18	Jambusar	11,734	...	...	13	1·11	...	...
19	Ankleshwar	12,035	...	...	1	·08	...	...
	Kaira District.							
20	Kaira	8,316	...	...	...	...	1	·12
21	Mehmedabad	7,116	...	...	24	3·37	1	·14
22	Nadiád	34,584	...	...	56	1·62	...	...
23	Borsad	13,191	...	...	8	·60	...	...
24	Anand	11,660	...	...	1	·09	...	...
25	Umroth	14,779	...	...	53	3·59	2	·13
26	Dákore	8,492	4	·47	10	1·18	...	...
27	Kapadvanj	16,556	...	...	6	·36	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

7 Malaria.		8 Other Fevers.		9 Influenza.		Chicken-pox.		11 Mumps.		12 Diphtheria.		13 Whooping Cough.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
96	·08	1,530	1·32	71	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	·27	243	7·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·03	...	...
...	...	158	10·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	·31	89	6·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	114	6·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·08	117	9·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·04	126	5·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	110	8·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1·19	184	10·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	118	6·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	127	4·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	·78	284	7·11	1	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	·47	111	6·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	1·55	327	3·32	9	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	0·69	174	14·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0·10	24	1·25	1	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	0·32	254	7·41	1	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	0·51	135	11·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	231	19·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·12	47	5·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	127	17·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·03	712	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·08	191	14·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	·94	187	16·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·07	215	14·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	2·94	64	7·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	203	12·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	14		15		16		17	
		Cancer.		Kala Azar.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
1	City of Bombay			1*	·00	8,734	7·52	1,913	1·64
	East Khandesh District.								
2	Jalgaon			...	...	12	·35	31	·90
3	Nasirabad			...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Yawal			...	..	3	·24	4	·31
5	Dharangaon			...	...	...	...	76	4·10
6	Erandol			...	...	3	·24	4	·32
7	Amálner			...	...	8	·34	18	·77
8	Parola			...	...	...	...	3	·25
9	Chálisgaon			...	...	6	·36	48	2·86
10	Chopda			...	...	3	·16	9	·49
11	Bhusáwal			...	...	13	·47	19	·68
	West Khandesh District.								
12	Dhulia			...	...	20	·50	35	·88
13	Nandurbar			...	...	7	·41	22	1·30
	Surat District.								
14	Surat			...	...	773	7·83	301	3·04
15	Ránder			...	...	6	·48	39	3·18
16	Bulsar			...	...	99	5·08	17	·87
	Broach District.								
17	Broach			...	...	43	1·25	42	1·22
18	Jambusar			...	...	4	·34	13	1·11
19	Ankleshwar			...	...	11	·91	7	·58
	Kaira District.								
20	Kaira			...	...	...	...	15	1·80
21	Mehmedabad			...	...	2	·28	14	1·97
22	Nadiád			...	...	130	3·76	73	2·11
23	Borsad			...	...	1	·08	14	1·06
24	Anand			...	...	34	2·92	14	1·20
25	Umreth			...	...	7	·47	9	·61
26	Dakore			...	...	32	3·76	14	1·66
27	kapadvanj			...	...	10	·60	32	1·93

* Imported from Cawnpore.

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

18		19		20		21	22			23	24
Other Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1,754	1·51	346	·29	877	·76	195	4,632	3,807	8,439	247·55	1
67	1·95	...	...	23	·67	20	152	104	256	178·89	2
78	5·29	...	...	20	1·35	2	42	37	79	140·82	3
39	3·06	...	...	10	·78	...	27	20	47	105·57	4
2	·11	...	...	28	1·51	3	54	32	86	141·68	5
50	4·04	1	...	13	1·05	8	64	56	120	220·18	6
67	2·85	2	·08	18	·77	3	65	45	110	223·58	7
59	4·80	...	·00	45	3·67	...	50	40	90	147·30	8
13	·77	1	·06	12	·71	...	81	60	141	214·61	9
16	·87	1	·05	1	·05	1	23	22	50	121·36	10
18	·64	16	·57	2	·07	8	54	56	110	158·73	11
90	2·25	1	·02	29	·73	12	137	128	265	170·75	12
46	2·72	13	·77	20	1·18	3	72	50	122	160·10	13
554	5·60	55	·55	238	2·40	54	815	791	1,606	272·29	14
21	1·70	5	·40	2	·16	...	43	46	89	181·63	15
22	1·13	1	·05	...	...	2	42	36	78	100·90	16
231	6·74	5	·15	16	·47	15	178	153	331	151·90	17
81	6·90	3	·26	...	...	...	58	48	106	203·85	18
29	2·41	1	·08	2	·17	...	39	49	88	172·89	19
51	6·14	...	...	10	1·20	3	30	23	53	168·25	20
34	4·78	1	·14	4	·56	...	42	45	87	294·92	21
49	1·42	4	·11	1	·03	13	288	321	609	386·17	22
40	3·03	20	1·52	1	·07	1	69	73	142	220·50	23
21	1·80	3	·26	6	·51	2	51	38	89	190·99	24
155	10·49	7	·47	1	·07	...	109	81	193	270·27	25
73	8·59	3	·35	8	·94	1	46	45	91	304·34	26
62	3·75	...	...	8	·48	2	62	60	122	169·21	27

1	2	3	4		5		6	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Panch Mahals District.							
28	Godhra	35,110	...	...	27	·77	...	...
29	Dohad	22,093	...	...	24	1·09	...	...
	Ahmedabad District.							
30	Ahmedabad	310,000	24	·08	138	·45	180	·58
31	Dhandhuka	9,076	...	...	11	1·21	...	...
32	Viramgam	18,965	...	...	10	·53	...	...
33	Dholka	13,743	...	...	...	·00	...	...
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,492	...	...	...	·00	...	...
	Ahmednagar District.							
35	Ahmednagar	41,890	24	·57	35	·84	4	·09
36	Sangamner	15,355	7	·46	9	·59	...	...
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	11,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona District.							
38	Poona City	153,901	100	·61	140	·86	22	·14
39	Poona Suburban	16,676	1	·06	3	·18	...	...
40	Junnar	8,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Baramati	14,170	2	·14	12	·85	...	...
42	Lonávla	10,694	3	·28	13	1·22	...	...
43	Poona Cantonment	28,257	4	·14	1	·04	1	·04
44	Kirkee do.	9,976	...	...	...	...	4	·40
	Nasik District.							
45	Násik	48,703	46	·94	35	·72	1	·02
46	Trimbak	4,334	7	1·62	8	1·84	...	...
47	Igatpuri	9,627	4	·42	2	·21	...	...
48	Manmad	12,263	2	·16	1	·08	...	...
49	Yeola	16,751	3	·18	4	·24	...	...
50	Málegaon	32,462	23	·71	108	3·33	...	...
51	Deolali Cantonment	6,114	2	·33	...	...	...	...
	Thana District.							
52	Thana	21,816	30	1·38	5	·23	...	...
53	Bassein	12,689	4	·32	...	...	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

7. Malaria.		8 Other Fevers.		9 Influenza.		10 Chicken-pox.		11 Mumps.		12 Diphtheria.		13 Whooping Cough.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	453	12·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·05	346	15·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	·50	1,725	5·56	3	·01	...	...	...	...	9	·03	...	...
...	...	113	12·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·11	515	27·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	13·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·40	20	8·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	·29	24	·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	·59	30	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	·90	57	5·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
435	2·67	675	4·14	3	·02	...	...	...	...	6	·04	...	...
31	1·86	65	3·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	·95	40	4·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1·13	76	5·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	·65	1	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·07	8	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·20	8	·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	1·42	25	·51	2	·04	...	...	...	...	3	·06	...	...
8	1·84	9	2·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·11	63	6·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	·24	92	7·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	207	12·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	1·42	268	8·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	1·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	1·01	6	·27	1	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	14		15		16		17	
		Cancer.		Kala Azar.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*								
	Panch Mahals District.								
28	Godhra	...	...	...	...	16	·46	7	·20
29	Dohad	...	...	...	...	17	·77	3	·14
	Ahmedabad District.								
30	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	729	2·35	1,090	3·52
31	Dhandhuka	...	...	...	...	16	1·76	19	2·10
32	Viramgam	...	...	...	...	42	2·21	50	2·64
33	Dholka	...	...	...	...	13	·95	31	2·25
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	3	1·21	3	1·20
	Ahmednagar District.								
35	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	170	4·06	54	1·29
36	Sangamner	...	...	...	...	2	·13	9	·59
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	4	·36	5	·45
	Poona District.								
38	Poona City	...	...	...	...	896	5·50	509	3·12
39	Poona Suburban	...	...	...	...	18	1·08	9	·54
40	Junnar	...	...	...	...	9	1·07	11	1·30
41	Baramati	...	...	...	...	28	1·98	33	2·33
42	Lonávla	...	...	...	...	44	4·12	35	3·27
43	Poona Cantonment	...	...	...	...	58	2·05	40	1·41
44	Kirkee do.	...	...	...	...	64	6·42	20	2·00
	Nasik District.								
45	Nàsik	...	...	...	...	251	5·15	149	3·06
46	Trimbak	...	...	...	...	3	·69	9	2·08
47	Igatpuri	...	...	...	...	26	2·70	8	·83
48	Manmad	...	...	...	...	4	·33	2	·16
49	Yeola	...	...	...	...	14	·84	26	1·55
50	Málegaon	...	...	...	...	29	·89	73	2·25
51	Deolali Cantonment	...	...	...	...	10	1·64	11	1·80
	Thana District.								
52	Thána	...	...	...	...	53	2·43	64	2·93
53	Bassein	...	...	...	...	26	2·05	9	·71

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

18		19		20		21	22			23	24
Other Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
13	·37	3	·09	11	·31	3	77	115	192	239·70	28
10	·45	3	·14	8	·36	...	60	56	116	159·78	29
3,826	12·34	112	·36	448	1·43	135	2,491	2,303	4,794	280·19	30
37	4·08	...	...	3	·33	2	37	26	63	143·51	31
175	9·23	2	·10	4	·21	37	124	143	267	453·31	32
27	1·96	...	...	6	·44	...	59	60	119	159·30	33
...	...	4	1·60	...	..	...	8	3	11	289·47	34
67	2·08	6	·14	55	1·31	25	179	137	316	148·99	35
20	1·30	2	·13	15	·98	4	25	9	34	158·83	36
37	3·32	12	1·08	3	·27	4	20	29	49	151·24	37
329	2·02	16	·10	288	1·77	19	1,091	940	2,031	320·25	38
34	2·04	22	1·32	7	·42	3	44	34	78	330·51	39
24	2·85	2	·24	...	...	8	13	7	20	116·28	40
45	3·18	46	3·25	1	·07	7	52	47	99	199·20	41
87	8·14	23	2·15	2	·19	6	30	25	55	175·72	42
42	1·48	13	·46	10	·35	1	41	30	71	163·97	43
34	3·41	20	2·00	32	3·21	2	32	38	70	256·41	44
103	2·12	43	·88	84	1·73	4	190	140	330	274·31	45
22	5·08	...	...	6	1·38	2	19	9	28	177·22	46
20	2·08	...	...	6	·62	2	23	8	31	114·39	47
26	2·12	2	·16	4	·33	...	27	13	40	137·46	48
100	5·97	...	...	16	·89	4	74	68	142	446·54	49
88	2·71	10	·31	112	3·45	1	150	142	292	243·75	50
8	1·31	6	·98	1	·16	...	3	6	9	102·27	51
25	1·19	21	·96	18	·83	...	44	42	86	163·81	52
5	·39	3	·24	6	·47	5	14	9	23	117·35	53

1	2	3	4		5		6	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Thana District—contd.							
54	Bhiwandi	15,619	4	·25	12	·77	...	...
55	Kalyán	26,291	19	·72	3	·11	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District.							
56	Bandra	45,320	28	·61	...	...	...	...
57	Kurla	30,311	11	·36	29	·96	...	...
	Kolaba District.							
58	Alibág	6,653	2	·30	1	·15	...	...
59	Mahád	8,123	13	1·60	4	·49	...	...
60	Panvel	8,423	2	·24	...	...	...	...
61	Uran	9,762	4	·40	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri District.							
62	Ratnágiri	23,906	4	·17	10	·42	...	...
63	Vengurla	20,158	3	·15	...	...	...	...
64	Málwan	29,817	...	...	2	·07	...	...
65	Chiplun	13,056	2	·16	1	·07	...	...
	Belgaum District.							
66	Belgaum	41,204	25	·61	61	1·48	...	...
67	Gokák	11,866	3	·25	4	·34	...	...
68	Athni	13,561	...	...	2	·15	...	...
69	Nipáni	17,857	1	·06	26	1·46	...	...
70	Belgaum Cantonment	8,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar District.							
71	Dhárwár	41,671	16	·38	16	·38	1	·02
72	Hubli	89,982	71	·79	66	·73	...	...
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	45,852	19	·41	146	3·18	...	...
74	Ránebennur	16,967	3	·18	15	·88	...	...
75	Nawalgund	6,203	...	...	1	·16	...	...
	Bijapur District.							
76	Bijápur	39,747	19	·48	14	·35	3	·08
77	Bágalkot	15,597	17	1·09	57	3·64	...	...
78	Guledgud	16,756	2	·12	1	·06	...	...
79	Ilkal	14,267	31	2·17	...	...	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

7 Malaria.		8 Other Fevers.		9 Influenza.		10 Chicken-pox.		11 Mumps.		12 Diphtheria.		13 Whooping Cough.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
42	2·69	7	·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·08	27	1·03	2	·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	·13	10	·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·04	...	...
1	·03	23	·75	2	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	3·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	88	10·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	·12	96	3·93	1	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	·39	41	2·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	97	3·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	60	4·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	·49	105	2·52	1	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	·42	83	6·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	·81	87	6·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	·17	56	3·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	2·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	·62	160	3·84	3	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	·42	175	1·94	2	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	·22	416	9·07	3	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	·24	31	1·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29	4·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	·50	126	3·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	·19	194	12·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·06	45	2·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	2·17	116	8·13	2	·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	14 Cancer.		15 Kala Azar.		16 Pneumonia.		17 Phthisis.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*								
	Thana District—contd.								
54	Bhiwandi	...	...	...	...	16	1·02	39	2·50
55	Kalyán	...	...	...	...	38	1·45	65	2·47
	Bombay Suburban District.								
56	Bandra	...	...	...	...	136	2·98	41	·90
57	Kurla	...	...	...	...	117	3·86	51	1·68
	Kolaba District.								
58	Alibág	...	...	...	...	8	1·20	5	·75
59	Mahád	...	...	...	...	3	·37	11	1·35
60	Panvel	...	...	...	...	3	·36	25	3·32
61	Uran	...	...	...	...	2	·20	15	1·64
	Ratnagiri District.								
62	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	10	·42	30	1·26
63	Vengurla	...	...	...	...	29	1·43	31	1·55
64	Málwan	...	...	...	...	4	·14	37	1·24
65	Chiplun	...	...	...	...	3	·24	20	1·53
	Belgaum District.								
66	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	41	·99	117	2·84
67	Gokák	...	...	...	...	2	·17	27	2·27
68	Athani	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	·96
69	Nipáni	...	...	...	...	1	·06	13	·73
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	4	·49	...	...
	Dharwar District.								
71	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	18	·43	85	2·04
72	Hubli	...	...	...	...	25	·28	142	1·58
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	...	...	...	...	28	·61	79	1·72
74	Ranebennur	...	...	...	...	2	·12	20	1·18
75	Nawalgund	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1·13
	Bijapur District.								
76	Bijápur	...	...	...	...	9	·23	39	·93
77	Bágalkot	...	...	...	...	2	·13	25	1·60
78	Guledgud	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	2·68
79	Ilkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1·68

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

18		19		20		21	22			23	24
Other Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
19	1·22	...	...	29	1·86	3	26	30	56	167·66	54
55	2·09	9	·34	31	1·18	6	41	46	87	130·63	55
27	·59	26	·57	40	·83	4	83	88	171	149·69	56
55	1·81	29	·96	89	2·94	4	82	76	158	209·55	57
1	·15	...	...	2	·30	2	8	8	16	58·39	58
11	1·35	...	...	1	·12	6	11	5	16	105·26	59
2	·24	3	·36	7	·83	2	17	25	41	140·41	60
13	1·33	...	...	5	·51	6	8	8	16	121·21	61
8	·33	1	·04	25	1·04	...	19	16	35	82·26	62
36	1·79	2	·09	5	·25	1	35	21	56	78·10	63
29	·97	...	..	16	·54	...	35	29	64	95·09	64
5	·38	...	...	8	·61	2	16	15	31	80·00	65
64	1·55	3	·07	64	1·55	3	116	86	202	156·71	66
42	3·54	...	...	27	2·27	...	28	32	60	127·66	67
67	4·94	7	·52	7	·52	...	13	13	26	56·77	68
49	2·74	...	...	18	1·01	4	19	19	38	98·19	69
6	·73	3	·36	1	·12	...	7	2	9	191·48	70
114	2·74	5	·12	80	1·92	23	62	53	115	98·21	71
193	2·14	...	...	66	·73	39	126	82	208	91·79	72
91	1·98	17	·37	90	1·96	11	187	164	351	192·65	73
64	3·77	2	·12	31	1·83	6	51	41	92	116·60	74
13	2·10	...	...	1	·16	...	12	6	18	83·33	75
86	2·16	1	·03	104	2·62	...	86	69	155	106·31	76
49	3·14	1	·07	16	1·03	5	85	50	135	171·97	77
42	2·51	...	...	5	·30	2	46	37	83	165·14	78
46	3·22	1	·07	3	·21	1	62	47	109	250·57	79

1	2	3	4		5		6	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Kanara District.							
80	Karwar	16,123	9	·56	...	...	1	·06
81	Kumta	14,554	7	·48	...	...	...	...
82	Gokarna	8,506	2	·23	...	...	...	...
83	Honawar	7,955	2	·25	...	...	...	...
84	Bhatkal	8,938	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur District.							
85	Sholapur	144,654	123	·85	432	2·99	...	...
86	Barsi	27,610	4	·15	11	·40	...	...
87	Pandharpur	29,460	10	·34	19	·64	...	...
	Satara District.							
88	Satara	26,379	8	·30	14	·53	...	...
89	Wai	11,760	4	·34	6	·51	...	...
90	Karad	14,479	3	·21	3	·21	...	...
91	Ashta	11,251	1	·09	4	·36	...	...
92	Islampur	10,737	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns excluding Sind ...	3,558,857	1,113	·31	2,407	·68	363	·10
	Total of the Province excluding Sind ...	17,938,368	6,580	·36	8,240	·46	375	·02
	Karachi District.							
93	Karáchi	247,791	43	·18	41	·17	8	·03
94	Tatta	9,635	5	·52	...	...	...	...
95	Karáchi Cantonment	6,240	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dadu District.							
96	Dadu	6,562	4	·60	...	...	...	...
97	Kotri	10,033	2	·19	...	...	...	...
98	Sehwan	5,795	4	·69	...	...	...	...
	Hyderabad District.							
99	Hyderabad	96,021	69	·71	35	·37	6	·06
100	Halla	7,304	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Matiari	6,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Hyderabad Cantonment	4,530	1	·23	...	...	...	...
	Nawabshah District.							
103	Nawábsháh	7,023	1	·14	...	...	4	·57
104	Tando Adam	13,469	13	1·02	8	·58	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

7 Malaria.		8 Other Fevers.		9 Influenza.		10 Chicken-pox.		11 Mumps.		12 Diphtheria.		13 Whooping Cough.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
25	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·07	55	3·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	2·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	2·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	·11	63	7·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	·51	627	4·33	1	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·07	347	12·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	·24	371	12·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	147	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·17	53	4·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·14	56	3·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	3·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	·18	40	3·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,708	0·50	15,032	4·23	109	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,046	1·61	131,628	7·34	169	·00	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
25	·10	159	·64	7	·02	1	·00	...	...	21	·09	10	·04
1	·10	40	4·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	5·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	·30	15	2·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1·87	38	3·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2·59	3	·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	1·67	51	·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	·07	3	·03
14	1·92	43	5·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	·59	56	8·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	2·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	3·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	14		15		16		17	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Cancer.		Kala Azar.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*								
	Kanara District.								
80	Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	·62
81	Kumta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	·34
82	Gokarna	...	...	...	...	3	·35	27	3·17
83	Honawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·38
84	Bhatkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·34
	Sholapur District.								
85	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	804	5·56	386	2·67
86	Barsi	...	...	...	...	4	·15	22	·80
87	Pandharpur	...	...	...	...	65	2·21	50	1·70
	Satara District.								
88	Satara	...	...	...	...	18	·68	52	1·97
89	Wai	...	...	...	...	12	1·02	13	1·11
90	Karad	...	...	...	...	3	·21	12	·83
91	Ashta	...	...	...	...	8	·71	3	·27
92	Islampur	...	...	...	...	2	·18	12	1·12
	Total of Towns excluding Sind ...	...	...	1	·00	13,926	3·91	6,670	1·88
	Total of the Province excluding Sind ...	...	...	1	·00	20,515	1·14	23,364	1·30
	Karachi District.								
93	Karachi	3	·01	...	...	1,339	5·37	515	2·08
94	Tatta	...	...	...	...	34	3·53	8	·83
95	Karachi Cantonment	...	...	...	...	14	2·24	...	...
	Dadu District.								
96	Dadu	...	...	...	...	2	·30	1	·55
97	Kotri	...	...	...	...	7	·69	5	·49
98	Sehwan	...	...	...	...	8	1·38	6	1·04
	Hyderabad District.								
99	Hyderabad	29	·31	...	...	683	7·12	189	1·95
100	Halla	...	...	...	...	17	2·33	...	...
101	Matiari	...	...	...	...	35	5·23	7	1·05
102	Hyderabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nawabshah District.								
103	Nawábsháh	...	...	...	...	4	·57	2	1·28
104	Tando Adam	...	...	...	...	69	5·12	16	1·19

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

18 Other Respiratory Diseases.		19 Dysentery.		20 Diarrhœa.		21	22 Deaths under 1 year.			23	24
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths from child birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
7	·43	6	·37	4	·25	5	14	6	20	61·73	80
15	1·03	4	·28	11	·76	2	14	8	22	72·85	81
3	·35	10	1·18	8	·94	1	27	13	40	174·67	82
1	·13	1	·13	11	1·38	2	8	4	12	61·85	83
24	2·68	...	...	14	·57	4	14	8	22	75·86	84
850	5·88	99	·69	396	2·74	91	846	699	1,545	221·60	85
66	2·39	1	·04	55	1·99	8	188	166	354	242·30	86
99	3·36	58	1·97	112	3·80	25	245	214	459	323·45	87
37	1·40	2	·08	32	1·21	12	79	67	146	262·12	88
16	1·36	2	·17	17	1·45	1	22	14	36	61·43	89
14	·95	...	...	13	·90	5	18	21	39	120·37	90
21	1·67	...	...	24	2·13	...	16	10	26	82·28	91
4	·37	...	...	7	·65	1	11	6	17	77·98	92
11,291	3·17	1,153	·32	4,010	1·13	909	15,040	13,009	28,049	224·17	
62,729	3·49	4,258	·23	20,960	1·16	4,047	66,506	56,798	123,304	169·33	
599	2·42	83	·34	381	1·54	47	1,060	846	1,906	151·23	93
8	·83	...	...	1	·10	1	13	7	20	137·93	94
...	...	4	·64	1	·16	...	16	16	32	85·56	95
1	·15	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	60·60	96
7	·69	...	...	1	·09	5	15	10	25	133·69	97
1	·17	...	...	1	·17	1	5	1	6	104·16	98
94	·97	40	·42	58	·61	22	439	437	876	231·50	99
2	·27	...	...	...	...	3	12	8	20	169·50	100
5	·75	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	8	86·02	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	139·53	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	16·66	103
6	·45	4	·29	3	·23	20	20	27	47	141·14	104

1	2	3	4		5		6	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Thar and Parkar District.							
105	Mirpurkhas	16,178	2	·19	5	·49	1	·09
106	Umarkot	3,841	1	·26	...	...	...	...
	Larkana District.							
107	Lárkána	26,841	39	1·45	14	·52	...	...
108	Kambar	9,717	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Ratodero	7,285	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sukkur District.							
110	Sukkur	69,277	34	·49	36	·53	...	...
111	Shikárpur	62,505	21	·33	22	·35	...	...
112	Rohri	16,900	16	·94	...	...	...	...
113	Garhi Yasin	7,370	3	·41	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier District.							
114	Jacobabad	15,749	6	·38	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns including Sind ...	4,209,614	1,377	·32	2,568	·61	382	·09
	Total of the Province including Sind ...	21,808,756	7,041	·32	8,463	·39	396	·01

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

7 Malaria.		8 Other Fevers.		9 Influenza.		10 Chicken-pox.		11 Mumps.		12 Diphtheria.		13 Whooping Cough.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	43	4·24	...	...	1	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	5·20	10	2·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	1·02	37	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·10	...	...
...	...	87	8·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	303	14·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	1·29	130	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	·62
441	7·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	5·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	·82	84	11·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	197	6·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2,695	·63	16,132	37·40	116	·00	3	·00	...	...	50	·00	55	·00
31,221	1·43	157,448	7·22	187	·00	31	·00	3	·00	67	·00	63	·00

1	2	14		15		16		17	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Cancer.		Kala Azar.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*concld.*								
	Thar and Parkar District.								
105	Mirpurkhas	...	...	...	...	43	4·24	2	·19
106	Umarkot	...	...	...	...	26	6·76	4	1·04
	Larkana District.								
107	Lárkána	5	·18	...	...	73	2·72	32	1·19
108	Kambar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·21
109	Ratodero	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sukkur District.								
110	Sukkur	...	...	...	...	165	2·37	51	·70
111	Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	34	·84	45	·70
112	Rohri	...	...	...	...	22	1·30	9	·53
113	Gárhi Yasin	...	...	...	...	3	·41	5	·68
	Upper Sind Frontier District.								
114	Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	5	·31	1	·06
	Total of Towns including Sind ...	37	·00	1	·00	16,500	3·03	7,570	1·80
	Total of the Province including Sind ...	37	·00	1	·00	26,292	1·21	24,778	1·14

No. VI (*a*)—*concld.*

18 Other Respiratory Diseases.		19 Dysentery.		20 Diarrhœa.		21 Deaths from child birth.	22 Deaths under 1 year.			23 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	24 No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
2	·19	...	...	1	·09	1	6	8	14	191·78	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	6	56·07	106
29	1·08	6	·22	13	·48	35	70	60	130	145·41	107
2	·21	...	...	...	...	7	9	7	16	77·60	108
1	·14	...	...	...	...	5	11	9	20	100·50	109
114	1·65	12	·17	87	1·26	30	161	121	282	123·04	110
19	·30	4	·06	7	·12	63	237	237	474	231·09	111
15	·89	...	...	6	·35	9	32	21	53	157·27	112
2	·27	...	...	1	·13	5	13	8	21	80·76	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	8	20	76·23	114
12,198	2·69	1,306	·31	4,571	1·09	1,177	17,187	14,849	32,036	213·95	
64,129	2·99	4,475	·21	21,655	·99	5,026	71,423	60,821	132,244	163·87	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	18	1,491	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	West Khandesh ...	10	9	1,293	66	4	...	...	...	...	...
4	Surat ...	11	3	785	7	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Broach	7	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kaira	15	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	...	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	13	1,357	179	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	Poona	19	18	1,157	177	3	...	1	...	...	1
11	Nasik	19	17	1,646	425	1	...	...	...	2	4
12	Thana	15	9	1,552	53	...	...	...	...	...	4
13	Bombay Suburban ...	5	4	95	11	...	...	...	...	...	4
14	Kolaba	12	6	1,476	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	15	2	1,305	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	9	1,089	55	...	16	10	8	8	34
17	Dharwar	18	5	1,296	5	...	1	1	...	1	...
18	Bijapur	13	8	1,120	262	5	26	24	77	40	37
19	Kanara	16	...	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	271	3	11	17	25	50	27
21	Satara	18	12	1,341	142	...	...	3	3	3	1
	Total for the Presidency excluding Sind ...	275	144	21,455	1,890	16	54	59	116	104	112
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karachi	12	...	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Dadu	10	1	1,047	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hyderabad ...	11	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nawabshah ...	9	1	734	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Thar and Parkar ...	13	1	948	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	Larkana	10	6	2,118	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Sukkur	12	1	685	5	...	...	1	1	...	...
29	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	...	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	358	154	30,550	1,906	16	54	60	117	104	118

CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1935.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
3	2	3	...	1	...	8	5	13	·01	·01	·01	·02	1
5	103	483	62	14	...	313	354	667	·51	·60	·55	1·27	2
2	8	161	143	63	25	200	206	406	·53	·57	·55	·8	3
...	...	...	15	7	...	9	14	23	·02	·04	·03	·20	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·30	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
27	261	332	82	59	59	417	395	812	·84	·81	·83	1·52	9
9	133	171	154	249	73	416	383	799	·70	·68	·69	1·06	10
237	1,020	1,123	119	79	14	1,237	1,362	2,599	2·44	2·78	2·61	1·30	11
45	185	70	13	23	9	169	180	349	·39	·44	·42	·17	12
8	3	13	6	...	...	15	19	34	·15	·24	·19	·05	13
...	33	73	48	91	52	152	145	297	·47	·45	·47	·30	14
...	...	...	...	...	14	5	9	14	·01	·01	·01	·05	15
92	92	116	46	28	13	232	231	463	·42	·44	·43	·90	16
...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	·01	...	·00	·60	17
453	501	488	174	77	16	1,017	901	1,918	2·31	2·10	2·21	·86	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	19
196	396	641	409	287	58	1,126	994	2,120	2·48	2·34	2·42	1·22	20
13	57	221	117	203	51	351	321	672	·59	·55	·57	1·27	21
1,090	2,800	3,896	1,388	1,172	384	5,672	5,519	11,191	·61	·61	·62	·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·00	25
8	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·01	26
9	11	4	...	...	...	5	7	12	·02	·04	·03	·00	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	29	·03	·06	·05	·01	28
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
1,107	2,814	3,901	1,388	1,172	384	5,692	5,543	11,235	·49	·53	·51	·52	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	71	118	263	278	203	140
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	20	1,491	394	93	207	531	461	310	100
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	389	359	407	448	348	194	80
4	Surat	11	11	785	36	2	12	28	80	80	41
5	Broach	7	6	403	55	26	15	31	39	21	14
6	Kaira	15	13	580	49	136	82	110	163	110	42
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	6	653	20	4	3	9	26	11	4
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	10	881	39	61	111	154	257	109	34
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	197	60	81	67	88	68	42
10	Poona	19	15	1,157	156	294	256	171	112	58	32
11	Nasik	19	18	1,646	561	138	137	213	225	120	72
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	134	20	39	32	81	69	35
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	1	95	26	4	...	3	2	15	6
14	Kolaba	12	9	1,476	351	14	10	14	9	10	8
15	Ratnagiri	15	12	1,305	65	4	12	20	32	34	20
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	13	1,089	302	81	114	200	171	159	94
17	Dharwar	18	18	1,296	140	27	56	80	45	41	30
18	Bijapur	13	11	1,120	162	15	33	37	49	52	29
19	Kanara	16	16	1,243	196	75	73	120	161	183	177
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	53	32	25	36	20	12	71
21	Satara	18	16	1,341	141	54	48	46	59	42	25
	Total for the Presidency excluding Sind ...	275	246	21,455	3,198	1,570	1,839	2,619	2,707	1,901	1,036
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karachi	12	5	1,041	11	8	13	19	41	22	6
23	Dadu	10	5	1,047	7	1	2	1	2	2	...
24	Hyderabad ...	11	5	870	11	23	36	68	103	79	11
25	Nawabshah ...	9	4	734	10	3	6	4	...	...	2
26	Thar and Parkar ...	13	7	948	16	5	2	7	10	15	4
27	Larkana	10	2	2,118	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Sukkur	12	1	685	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	1	1,652	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	358	276	30,550	12,293	1,610	1,898	2,709	2,863	2,021	1,060

SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1935.*

July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Number of these Deaths among Children. Under 1 year.	Under 10 years.	8 Total ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	9 Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	10 No.
79	40	15	6	11	24	639	609	1,248	306	554	·85	1·46	1·07	·88	1
53	22	6	2	4	2	906	885	1,791	631	1,089	1·48	1·49	1·49	1·06	2
49	24	7	3	8	6	949	984	1,933	598	1 234	2·53	2·71	2·62	·89	3
34	21	1	2	7	23	152	174	326	123	167	·43	·53	·47	·44	4
11	5	...	...	6	7	86	89	175	42	109	·49	·56	·53	·67	5
7	2	1	...	1	3	322	335	657	268	346	·81	·96	·89	·26	6
2	1	4	...	6	22	42	50	92	32	53	·18	·23	·20	·27	7
19	3	1	...	1	2	369	383	752	303	403	·70	·81	·75	·47	8
26	6	3	6	2	13	230	232	462	182	220	·46	·48	·47	·34	9
17	15	5	6	...	6	448	524	972	317	487	·76	·93	·84	1·50	10
38	21	6	3	1	3	487	491	978	355	547	·96	1·00	·98	·61	11
25	26	12	8	16	5	178	190	368	94	151	·41	·47	·44	·42	12
9	9	1	...	1	...	25	25	50	15	27	·24	·28	·28	·18	13
19	3	8	1	2	6	55	59	114	26	59	·16	·19	·18	·43	14
19	...	5	6	3	12	98	83	181	43	45	·16	·12	·14	·21	15
77	33	23	10	17	49	492	536	1,028	268	395	·89	1·02	·95	·19	16
21	19	4	7	9	14	175	178	353	74	123	·31	·33	·32	·15	17
48	13	13	6	20	27	169	175	344	97	143	·38	·41	·40	·16	18
112	60	32	22	30	40	546	529	1,075	155	366	2·55	2·59	2·57	·73	19
3	2	3	...	4	15	89	74	163	54	78	·19	·19	·19	·32	20
22	19	5	4	8	11	179	164	343	89	161	·30	·28	·27	·25	21
690	358	155	92	157	290	6,636	6,769	13,405	4,072	6,757	·71	·78	·75	·39	
7	5	1	2	2	6	85	47	132	23	30	·25	·18	·23	·25	22
9	5	2	...	...	3	15	12	27	5	4	·08	·08	·08	·19	23
6	3	...	...	1	1	176	155	331	3	7	·47	·53	·50	·03	24
1	3	...	...	3	1	14	9	23	4	11	·05	·04	·04	·28	25
1	...	1	...	...	1	25	21	46	6	20	·09	·10	·09	·19	26
1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	1	3	·01	·01	·01	·02	27
4	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	5	·01	·01	·01	·14	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	·01	·01	·01	·03	29
719	376	159	94	165	362	6,957	7,019	13,976	4,114	6,839	·61	·68	·64	·38	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	210	201	231	202	198	195
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	1,418	1,163	1,103	2,006	2,518	2,138	1,211
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	1,140	941	874	1,266	1,617	1,349	770
4	Surat	11	11	785	683	602	492	690	604	579	493
5	Broach	7	7	408	395	448	371	533	456	384	279
6	Kaira	15	15	580	554	596	593	1,203	968	786	566
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	653	645	671	590	690	882	588	433
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	881	856	1,253	1,161	1,593	1,365	1,287	850
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	1,128	357	297	395	560	742	617
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	1,058	715	659	782	870	1,137	815
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	1,511	885	735	921	1,150	1,364	1,128
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	1,254	636	498	553	678	492	408
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	57	39	30	26	31	39	28
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	1,141	493	390	482	406	346	265
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	1,106	596	597	720	651	580	533
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum ...	14	14	1,089	979	476	432	787	808	760	636
17	Dharwar ...	18	18	1,296	1,137	919	811	962	856	698	617
18	Bijapur ...	13	13	1,120	1,057	635	516	873	793	1,073	744
19	Kanara ...	16	16	1,233	859	378	267	318	256	218	238
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	693	516	507	693	650	1,153	643
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	1,222	577	564	700	758	1,153	897
	Total for the Province excluding Sind ...	275	275	21,455	18,894	13,106	11,688	16,424	17,079	17,004	12,366
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karachi	12	12	1,041	662	322	247	203	181	173	139
23	Dadu	10	10	1,047	505	370	217	222	238	246	161
24	Hyderabad ...	11	11	870	870	644	571	458	421	366	286
25	Nawabshah ...	9	9	734	734	684	419	357	351	319	260
26	Thar and Parkar ...	13	13	948	948	554	548	429	382	348	208
27	Larkana	10	10	2,118	800	483	322	334	303	300	189
28	Sukkur	12	12	685	685	746	545	532	447	546	492
29	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	6	1,652	434	212	135	118	125	138	140
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	358	358	30,550	24,532	17,121	14,692	19,077	19,527	19,440	14,241

FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1935.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
178	186	202	185	164	169	1,222	1,099	2,321	1·63	2·65	1·99	1·76	1
1,178	1,956	2,226	1,717	1,730	1,356	10,170	10,132	20,302	16·63	17·07	16·83	15·97	2
751	947	839	783	1,017	896	5,883	6,167	12,050	15·73	16·98	16·35	12·28	3
471	542	519	502	534	582	3,267	3,343	6,610	9·37	9·37	9·67	9·53	4
318	360	387	404	344	417	2,346	2,355	4,701	13·42	14·78	14·07	16·96	5
500	599	553	604	486	474	4,002	3,926	7,928	10·13	11·32	10·69	10·49	6
434	490	555	589	807	685	3,667	3,697	7,364	15·50	16·96	16·20	14·26	7
774	1,118	1,157	1,255	1,120	1,178	7,186	6,925	14,111	13·63	14·69	14·13	13·90	8
717	759	656	594	599	455	3,527	3,221	6,748	7·09	6·63	6·85	7·34	9
944	1,043	936	882	985	847	5,406	5,209	10,615	9·17	9·22	9·18	11·22	10
1,244	1,364	1,213	929	1,352	1,162	6,607	6,860	13,467	13·01	13·98	13·49	13·19	11
405	462	385	398	562	664	3,053	3,088	6,141	7·09	7·60	7·33	8·98	12
28	57	37	66	39	44	247	227	474	2·41	3·00	2·65	8·18	13
323	348	346	405	448	444	2,345	2,346	4,691	7·37	7·45	7·46	9·54	14
548	605	539	518	606	603	3,291	3,805	7,096	5·40	5·48	5·44	7·33	15
693	682	644	666	810	635	4,025	4,004	8,029	7·32	7·64	7·48	6·60	16
631	663	709	741	1,163	1,297	5,060	5,006	10,066	8·94	9·32	9·13	9·40	17
792	871	895	794	873	729	4,704	4,824	9,528	10·68	11·25	10·96	10·29	18
275	267	377	309	339	494	1,754	1,982	3,736	8·19	9·73	8·94	8·87	19
746	1,063	991	892	984	736	4,877	4,697	9,574	10·75	11·08	10·91	11·53	20
1,020	1,087	981	996	989	855	5,287	5,200	10,487	8·93	8·85	8·89	9·23	21
12,980	15,469	15,146	14,139	15,946	14,692	87,925	88,113	1,76,039	9·47	10·20	9·81	9·26	
120	137	127	140	121	181	1,148	943	2,091	3·49	3·84	3·61	4·97	22
159	158	124	263	282	217	1,493	1,110	2,603	7·01	7·54	7·81	10·35	23
257	257	220	264	282	396	2,596	1,826	4,422	6·99	3·84	3·61	4·97	24
234	252	199	272	315	340	2,323	1,679	4,002	9·32	7·71	8·03	9·57	25
191	214	204	306	301	282	2,282	1,625	3,907	8·71	7·77	8·33	9·67	26
264	227	273	365	518	415	2,244	1,749	3,993	8·96	8·65	8·82	13·01	27
434	324	369	516	625	474	3,299	2,751	6,050	9·45	10·02	9·69	13·41	28
94	104	102	176	159	136	963	676	1,639	6·61	5·89	6·31	10·08	29
14,733	17,142	16,764	16,441	18,499	17,075	1,04,280	1,00,472	2,04,752	9·11	9·71	9·39	9·56	

ANNUAL FORM No. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	68	66	113	117	117	89
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	366	43	38	59	74	71	42
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	260	29	27	32	30	37	39
4	Surat	11	11	785	111	32	34	33	37	34	22
5	Broach	7	7	408	69	7	10	13	7	12	16
6	Kaira	15	15	580	197	24	18	33	50	44	45
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	653	108	10	6	14	11	8	18
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	881	125	73	54	65	44	40	49
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	635	82	88	70	94	149	130
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	491	95	99	111	102	129	134
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	528	81	72	85	83	128	137
12	Thana	15	15	1,252	394	100	63	78	67	55	49
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	39	16	9	11	28	28	35
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	418	104	52	73	55	67	49
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	263	60	39	46	44	45	36
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	14	1,089	606	120	113	145	168	219	218
17	Dharwar	18	18	1,296	314	125	68	107	79	75	57
18	Bijapur	13	13	1,120	515	94	77	98	81	79	100
19	Kanara	16	16	1,233	261	72	51	44	36	36	36
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	410	93	90	62	65	112	92
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	511	51	51	63	56	77	91
	Total for the Province excluding Sind ...	275	275	21,455	7,113	1,379	1,125	1,355	1,328	1,562	1,484
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karachi	12	11	1,041	22	39	34	52	27	49	46
23	Dadu	10	6	1,047	6	...	1	...	1	...	...
24	Hyderabad ...	11	7	870	25	10	6	7	9	2	8
25	Nawabshah ...	9	7	734	11	2	1	4	1	2	...
26	Thar and Parkar ...	13	8	948	21	7	8	4	...	...	1
27	Larkana	10	6	2,118	18	3	1	1	3	3	6
28	Sukkur	12	11	685	14	9	7	9	13	16	18
29	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	2	1,652	5	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	368	333	30,550	7,235	1,449	1,183	1,432	1,382	1,636	1,563

and DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1935.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
119	172	101	93	65	103	717	506	1,223	·95	1·22	1·05	1·03	1
107	288	274	125	88	67	625	601	1,226	1·02	1·01	1·01	1·27	2
93	158	129	49	31	27	363	318	681	·97	·87	·91	·81	3
68	82	51	36	27	24	269	211	480	·77	·61	·69	·76	4
10	19	12	11	13	10	78	62	140	·45	·39	·42	·59	5
55	99	83	63	41	19	302	272	574	·76	·78	·77	·97	6
23	48	42	26	5	5	112	104	216	·47	·48	·47	·40	7
75	168	78	68	51	48	475	338	813	·90	·72	·81	·99	8
308	381	307	204	188	130	1,158	973	2,133	2·33	2·00	2·17	2·35	9
288	351	390	263	196	173	1,172	1,069	2,241	1·98	1·89	1·94	1·88	10
285	446	324	157	155	117	1,071	999	2,070	2·11	2·04	2·08	1·58	11
84	140	102	59	63	97	484	476	960	1·12	1·17	1·15	1·08	12
32	67	36	40	40	40	203	179	382	1·97	2·35	2·14	2·12	13
115	127	116	63	50	96	514	453	967	1·63	1·44	1·54	2·15	14
72	87	91	45	41	61	364	303	667	·59	·44	·51	·92	15
336	365	358	308	313	232	1,436	1,459	2,895	2·61	2·78	2·70	2·44	16
113	153	133	133	133	96	652	600	1,252	1·15	1·12	1·14	1·03	17
223	299	270	244	197	125	889	998	1,887	2·02	2·33	2·17	1·88	18
73	77	86	84	93	93	404	377	781	1·89	1·85	1·87	1·87	19
230	396	328	244	244	99	1,109	946	2,055	2·44	2·33	2·34	2·17	20
205	295	230	175	158	125	790	787	1,577	1·33	1·34	1·34	1·88	21
2,914	4,163	3,451	2,490	2,175	1,787	13,187	12,031	25,218	1·42	1·39	1·41	1·38	
36	50	67	40	34	29	274	229	503	·83	·91	·87	·99	22
...	...	...	4	4	5	8	7	15	·04	·04	·04	·96	23
10	19	14	18	21	17	87	54	141	·23	·18	·20	·17	24
...	4	...	3	3	3	12	11	23	·04	·05	·04	·05	25
1	3	2	2	...	1	18	11	29	·06	·05	·08	·05	26
11	1	5	4	1	3	31	11	42	·13	·05	·09	·02	27
16	9	10	14	22	10	86	67	153	·24	·24	·24	·18	28
...	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	6	·01	·03	·02	·03	29
2,938	4,255	3,550	2,575	2,261	1,855	13,705	12,425	26,130	1·20	1·20	1·19	1·18	

ANNUAL FORM No. XI.—DEATHS *registered from* RESPIRATORY *each month of*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	986	1,005	1,239	1,158	1,175	984
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	1,081	470	407	690	603	354	243
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	917	309	289	340	353	233	164
4	Surat	11	11	785	713	698	681	829	678	629	516
5	Broach	7	7	408	280	215	219	265	190	148	171
6	Kaira	15	15	580	549	642	581	1,045	827	726	568
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	653	452	236	223	296	201	93	116
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	881	535	991	776	1,020	935	715	462
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	1,095	442	325	369	421	525	465
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	888	610	551	649	647	692	537
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	1,218	564	508	551	614	585	467
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	1,110	520	422	572	492	370	319
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	67	94	71	103	86	75	83
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	900	342	297	341	236	276	215
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	1,006	405	345	456	433	369	322
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	14	1,089	767	353	324	484	446	330	263
17	Dharwar	18	18	1,295	737	456	345	440	339	293	232
18	Bijapur	13	13	1,120	754	284	266	321	272	283	192
19	Kanara	16	16	1,233	402	109	86	103	73	48	64
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	492	387	372	407	315	428	257
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	787	294	209	248	274	284	224
	Total for the Province excluding Sind ...	275	275	21,455	14,752	9,417	8,202	10,768	9,593	8,621	6,858
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karachi	12	12	1,041	293	581	371	373	257	236	210
23	Dadu ...	10	10	1,047	67	37	42	30	36	13	8
24	Hyderabad ...	11	11	870	294	377	305	331	198	115	79
25	Nawabshah ...	9	9	734	155	82	114	94	33	29	15
26	Thar and Parkar ...	13	13	948	21	313	319	305	143	67	26
27	Larkana	10	10	2,118	38	29	25	23	22	18	8
28	Sukkur	12	12	685	70	89	81	80	71	51	53
29	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	6	1,652	5	10	14	12	5	4	1
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	358	358	30,550	15,695	10,935	9,473	12,016	10,358	9,154	7,258

DISEASES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1935.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
995	1,014	960	983	916	986	6,893	5,578	12,401	9·12	13·47	10·67	9·80	1
320	460	616	585	621	637	3,391	2,615	6,006	5·58	4·41	4·98	4·26	2
194	254	688	607	681	720	2,652	2,180	4,832	7·09	6·00	6·66	4·33	3
456	401	425	473	574	694	3,867	3,181	7,048	11·10	9·21	10·16	10·16	4
152	123	112	149	188	160	1,155	937	2,092	6·60	5·88	6·26	6·83	5
593	616	305	549	556	291	4,135	3,164	7,299	10·47	9·13	9·84	9·16	6
118	144	136	146	93	126	1,166	762	1,928	4·93	3·50	4·24	2·78	7
462	639	583	568	686	825	4,794	3,868	8,662	9·04	8·21	8·68	8·00	8
524	566	605	544	578	515	3,008	2,871	5,879	6·05	5·90	5·97	6·62	9
564	656	702	667	771	761	3,870	3,927	7,797	6·55	6·95	6·75	5·96	10
607	693	677	615	614	687	3,712	3,470	7,182	7·30	7·07	7·20	6·45	11
295	360	424	397	461	481	2,806	2,307	5,113	6·52	5·68	6·12	5·68	12
64	83	112	94	106	84	532	523	1,055	5·17	6·87	5·90	4·83	13
253	263	354	283	288	333	1,861	1,621	3,481	5·91	5·17	5·54	6·07	14
402	408	457	406	481	533	2,703	2,314	5,017	4·43	3·34	3·85	3·79	15
388	355	335	368	449	369	2,488	1,936	4,424	4·52	3·70	4·12	3·75	16
277	322	280	285	335	368	2,189	1,783	3,972	3·87	3·82	3·60	3·71	17
258	243	305	293	343	332	1,892	1,490	3,382	4·29	3·48	3·89	4·12	18
78	69	93	89	80	115	567	470	1,037	2·65	2·31	2·48	2·21	19
346	382	359	360	465	447	2,256	2,269	4,525	4·97	5·35	5·16	4·10	20
276	314	310	325	357	351	1,748	1,728	3,476	2·95	2·94	2·95	2·67	21
7,572	8,395	8,838	8,786	9,643	9,815	57,614	48,994	1,06,608	6·20	5·66	5·94	5·14	
210	212	165	190	213	327	1,896	1,449	3,345	5·76	5·73	5·78	·54	22
5	16	9	15	17	28	164	92	256	·87	·62	·77	·96	23
69	91	78	104	170	265	1,328	824	2,152	3·57	2·90	3·31	·24	24
19	16	16	22	29	16	293	192	485	1·05	·88	1·05	1·41	25
19	28	39	25	38	71	875	518	1,393	3·34	2·51	2·99	2·03	26
15	12	13	13	25	21	140	84	224	·55	·41	·50	·88	27
47	39	26	43	49	75	444	260	704	1·27	·95	1·13	·67	28
3	5	3	1	3	4	42	23	65	·28	·20	·25	·88	29
7,959	8,804	9,187	9,199	10,187	10,622	62,796	52,466	1,15,262	5·48	5·06	5·28	4·69	

ANNUAL FORM No. XII.—DEATHS *registered from* *during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	...	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	West Khandesh ...	10	...	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Surat	11	...	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Broach	7	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kaira	15	3	580	23	69	223	274	73	9	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	...	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	1	1,357	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona	19	1	1,157	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nasik	19	...	1,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Thana	15	1	1,552	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kolaba	12	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	15	2	1,305	4	1	3	2	6	4	...
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum ...	14	8	1,089	21	38	25	25	2	...	...
17	Dharwar	18	14	1,296	60	135	82	45	2	4	...
18	Bijapur	13	7	1,120	22	23	3	23	8	...	1
19	Kanara	16	8	1,233	11	5	13	8	13	3	3
20	Sholapur	10	4	717	20	68	37	12	6	5	4
21	Satara	18	12	1,341	83	178	171	100	53	5	1
	Total for the Province excluding Sind ...	275	62	21,455	248	523	557	489	163	30	9
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karachi	12	...	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Dadu	10	...	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hyderabad ...	11	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nawabshah ...	9	...	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Thar and Parkar ...	13	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Larkana	10	...	2,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Sukkur	12	...	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	...	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Presidency including Sind ...	358	62	30,550	248	523	557	489	163	30	9

PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1935.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·08	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	273	375	648	·69	1·08	·87	·14	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	·00	·00	·01	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	·00	·00	·00	·07	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·36	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·17	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	14
2	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	18	·01	·01	·01	·08	15
...	1	...	...	...	...	33	58	91	·06	·11	·08	2·95	16
...	13	24	21	6	3	143	192	335	·25	·36	·30	2·44	17
1	1	...	25	6	29	54	66	120	·12	·15	·14	3·28	18
3	3	9	11	3	3	32	45	77	·15	·22	·18	·41	19
32	34	83	127	27	5	225	221	446	·50	·52	·51	·60	20
2	34	32	32	50	52	281	429	710	·47	·73	·60	1·56	21
46	86	148	216	94	92	1,053	1,400	2,453	·11	·17	·14	·68	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
													29
46	86	148	216	94	92	1,053	1,400	2,453	·09	·13	·11	·56	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Districts or Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	A—DISTRICTS (excluding Towns).		
1	Ahmednagar	915,322	17
2	Poona	904,827	15
3	Nasik	894,327	17
4	Thana	788,518	17
5	Bombay Suburban	101,432	2
6	Kolaba	605,522	14
7	Ratnagiri	1,215,590	21
8	Belgaum	1,001,850	17
9	Dharwar	998,205	19
10	Bijapur	813,876	15
11	Kanara	337,159	15
12	Satara	1,105,106	19
13	Sholapur	675,796	11
14	Surat	562,852	12
15	Broach	276,125	5
16	Kaira	626,955	10
17	Panch Mahals	397,323	7
18	Ahmedabad	644,195	12
19	East Khandesh	1,018,466	17
20	West Khandesh	677,196	12
21	Karachi	315,413	8
22	Hyderabad	562,373	10
23	Nawabshah	496,612	9
24	Thar and Parkar	464,199	12
25	Dadu	336,693	7
26	Larkana	438,558	7
27	Sukkur	475,097	8
28	Upper Sind Frontier	238,796	5
	Total of Districts (excluding towns) ...	17,848,383	340

IV.

No. I.

Bombay Presidency during the year 1935-36.

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
					Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
Male.	Female.	Total.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 17,311	17,110	34,421	2,651	34,421	26,795	6,025	33,001	1,407
R. 8,593	2,049	10,642						
P. 14,799	14,964	29,763	2,354	29,763	21,565	6,688	28,452	1,307
R. 4,760	780	5,540						
P. 15,881	15,339	31,220	2,497	31,220	22,598	6,410	29,250	1,922
R. 9,783	1,446	11,229						
P. 12,848	12,935	25,783	1,896	25,783	15,518	8,729	24,542	1,209
R. 4,822	1,633	6,455						
P. 1,758	1,631	3,389	2,643	3,389	2,274	850	3,158	228
R. 1,428	470	1,898						
P. 9,578	9,388	18,966	1,620	18,966	13,215	5,116	18,442	514
R. 2,396	816	3,712						
P. 20,331	18,991	39,322	2,210	39,322	26,361	9,945	37,240	2
R. 4,847	2,237	7,084						
P. 15,930	15,730	31,660	5,745	31,660	21,447	7,677	29,596	2,024
R. 45,345	20,654	65,999						
P. 13,790	13,803	27,593	4,347	27,593	19,837	6,099	26,254	1,330
R. 38,201	16,799	55,000						
P. 14,365	14,363	28,728	5,112	28,728	20,678	6,663	27,640	1,076
R. 33,118	14,839	47,957						
P. 6,157	5,323	11,480	2,352	11,480	2,335	6,928	10,967	493
R. 15,964	7,835	23,799						
P. 18,438	17,627	36,065	3,026	36,065	27,976	5,412	33,579	2,467
R. 16,992	4,441	21,433						
P. 12,310	11,813	24,123	3,334	24,123	17,120	4,537	21,858	2,256
R. 11,058	1,491	12,549						
P. 10,297	9,849	20,146	1,898	20,146	12,135	6,048	18,674	1,442
R. 1,949	686	2,635						
P 4,488	4,236	8,724	1,839	8,725	6,086	2,081	8,273	430
R. 356	117	473						
P. 10,735	9,579	20,314	2,276	20,318	14,115	4,685	18,875	1,317
R. 2,049	398	2,447						
P. 6,915	6,572	13,487	2,050	13,489	9,897	2,345	12,276	1,196
R. 593	272	865						
P. 11,734	10,777	22,511	2,109	23,516	15,030	5,114	20,227	2,153
R. 2,103	704	2,807						
P. 18,040	17,364	35,404	2,491	35,405	25,710	6,448	32,418	2,947
R. 6,556	400	6,956						
P. 12,468	12,414	24,882	2,256	24,882	18,630	3,163	21,912	2,860
R. 1,929	265	2,194						
P. 4,225	3,637	7,862	1,240	7,862	2,868	4,248	7,628	234
R. 1,436	629	2,065						
P. 7,395	6,060	13,455	1,501	13,455	5,064	7,083	12,513	940
R. 1,317	243	1,560						
P. 7,847	6,874	14,721	1,739	14,722	8,188	5,391	13,815	881
R. 789	137	926						
P. 7,561	6,481	14,042	1,348	14,043	6,660	6,407	13,366	635
R. 1,717	417	2,134						
P. 5,526	4,644	10,170	1,673	10,171	5,414	3,748	9,529	641
R. 1,085	460	1,545						
P. 7,513	6,798	14,311	2,728	14,340	8,392	4,384	12,997	1,265
R. 4,113	673	4,786						
P. 7,351	6,728	14,079	1,848	14,079	9,213	3,358	12,636	1,442
R. 512	74	686						
P. 4,033	3,739	7,772	1,637	7,772	4,553	2,571	7,274	498
R. 327	84	411						
P. 299,624	284,769	584,393	2,512	584,438	389,524	148,153	546,402	35,166
R. 224,738	81,049	305,787						

STATEMENT

No.	Districts or Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	A—DISTRICTS (excluding Towns).			
1	Ahmednagar	10,642	6,323	2,350
2	Poona	5,540	1,260	3,200
3	Nasik	11,229	4,364	3,066
4	Thana	6,455	2,564	1,853
5	Bombay Suburban	1,898	569	800
6	Kolaba	3,712	1,205	1,041
7	Ratnagiri	7,084	3,098	2,515
8	Belgaum	65,999	13,352	24,383
9	Dharwar	55,000	11,695	20,277
10	Bijapur	47,975	13,691	16,727
11	Kanara	23,799	7,896	6,458
12	Satara	21,433	2,775	10,815
13	Sholapur	12,550	8,491	2,334
14	Surat	2,635	786	881
15	Broach	473	112	80
16	Kaira	2,447	371	743
17	Panch Mahals	865	219	221
18	Ahmedabad	2,807	600	568
19	East Khandesh	6,956	2,448	1,399
20	West Khandesh	2,194	639	632
21	Karachi	2,065	82	660
22	Hyderabad	1,560	101	501
23	Nawabshah	926	156	277
24	Thar and Parkar	2,134	177	536
25	Dadu	1,545	220	280
26	Larkana	4,786	902	1,791
27	Sukkur	686	41	387
28	Upper Sind Frontier	411	70	182
	Total of Districts (excluding towns) ...	305,806	84,228	104,957

* Includes cost of Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in Southern, Northern and Sind

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·96	76·25	42·96	15,504 0 1	39,324	0 6 4
99·99	54·70	32·66	13,747 14 4	29,732	0 7 5
99·83	53·46	37·59	15,735 10 0	33,614	0 7 6
99·87	55·71	34·37	15,898 1 0	27,106	0 9 6
99·91	51·52	36·74	2,072 8 3	3,727	0 8 11
99·95	45·11	32·44	12,806 5 6	19,647	0 10 5
94·73	67·80	28·08	17,543 13 3	40,398	0 6 11
99·87	33·09	42·87	16,706 0 0	42,949	0 6 3
99·97	33·68	41·78	17,496 15 5	37,949	0 7 4
99·96	43·81	50·78	15,446 3 6	41,331	0 6 0
99·82	45·53	48·72	13,298 1 9	18,863	0 11 3
99·94	26·14	32·53	19,849 1 9	36,364	0 8 8
99·96	83·11	44·99	11,271 3 0	30,349	0 5 11
99·84	44·81	34·57	11,965 4 0	19,460	0 9 9
99·73	28·50	30·37	4,681 15 0	8,385	0 8 3
99·34	21·77	30·70	9,294 6 0	19,246	0 6 11
70·99	34·00	30·57	6,496 5 3	12,495	0 7 4
99·33	26·79	32·33	10,849 2 3	20,827	0 7 9
99·88	44·05	34·23	16,573 5 3	34,866	0 7 7
99·64	40·91	33·30	14,431 9 0	22,551	0 10 1
100·00	5·84	24·41	10,340 10 6	7,710	1 5 5
99·98	9·54	22·43	10,853 5 1	12,614	0 13 9
99·88	24·04	28·15	9,618 10 7	13,981	0 11 0
99·69	11·08	29·17	12,276 4 5	13,543	0 14 6
99·99	17·39	28·96	7,153 8 6	9,749	0 11 9
99·56	30·12	31·19	8,166 8 6	13,899	0 9 5
99·99	13·71	26·68	8,769 1 6	12,677	0 11 1
100·00	30·57	20·75	5,801 0 4	7,344	0 12 8
99·47	41·93	32·49	*2,51,603 8 6	630,630	0 9 4

Registration Districts which has not been shown separately against the respective districts.

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—		
1	Sangamner Town (Local Fund)	15,355	.....
2	Ahmednagar Town (Municipal)	41,890	1
3	Ahmednagar Cantonment	11,141	M. O. 1
	POONA DISTRICT—		
4	Junnar Town (Local Fund)	8,421	.....
5	Baramati do. (do.)	14,170	.....
6	Lonavla do. (do.)	10,694	.....
7	Poona City (Municipal)	162,901	2
8	Poona Suburban (Municipal)	16,676	1
9	Poona Cantonment	28,257	1
10	Kirkee Cantonment	9,976	M. O. 1
	NASIK DISTRICT—		
11	Nasik Town (Municipal)	48,703	1
12	Yeola do. (do.)	16,751	1
13	Malegaon do. (do.)	32,462	1
14	Deolali Cantonment	6,114	M. O. 1
	THANA DISTRICT—		
15	Thana Town (Municipal)	21,816	1
16	Kalyan do. (do.)	26,291	1
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT—		
17	Bandra Town (Municipal)	43,290	1
18	Kurla do. (do.)	30,311	1
19	Santa Cruz Cantonment	2,030	.....
	KOLABA DISTRICT—		
20	Panwel Town (Local Fund)	8,423	.....
21	Alibag do. (do.)	6,653	.....
22	Mahad do. (do.)	8,123	.....

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
					Successful.			
Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Unknown.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 287	237	524	.....	524	318	179	502	22
R. 187	89	276						
P. 1,090	1,077	2,167	2,523	2,167	1,837	329	2,152	3
R. 34	322	356						
P. 146	108	254	328	254	238	15	253	...
R. 63	11	74						
P. 46	57	103	.....	103	69	30	100	3
R. 4	2	6						
P. 152	167	319	.....	319	265	36	304	15
R. 3	.....	3						
P. 63	63	126	.....	126	83	36	119	7
R. 3	5	8						
P. 2,629	2,548	5,177	2,906	5,177	4,680	471	5,167	8
R. 374	261	635						
P. 257	222	479	568	479	424	51	477	2
R. 57	32	89						
P. 385	362	747	1,153	747	699	44	744	3
R. 229	177	406						
P. 203	208	411	442	411	329	79	411	...
R. 25	6	31						
P. 1,027	1,033	2,060	2,314	2,060	1,625	340	1,978	78
R. 156	98	254						
P. 360	348	708	709	708	547	126	675	33
R. 1	.....	1						
P. 591	544	1,135	1,262	1,135	880	101	981	146
R. 122	5	127						
P. 207	189	396	819	396	147	117	396	...
R. 308	115	423						
P. 382	388	770	921	770	524	216	747	16
R. 112	39	151						
P. 441	455	896	1,013	896	492	286	806	76
R. 65	52	117						
P. 916	876	1,792	2,778	1,792	1,257	488	1,787	4
R. 475	511	986						
P. 508	526	1,034	1,702	1,034	713	155	871	161
R. 409	259	668						
P. 78	65	143	192	143	95	28	123	20
R. 26	23	49						
P. 133	112	245	.....	245	176	67	244	1
R. 12	6	18						
P. 105	76	181	.....	181	119	49	170	10
R. 15	18	33						
P. 99	92	191	.....	191	102	74	178	12
R. 4	3	7						

STATEMENT

No.	13 Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—			
1	Sangamner Town (Local Fund)	276	200	49
2	Ahmednagar Town (Municipal)	356	166	73
3	Ahmednagar Cantonment	74	74	...
	POONA DISTRICT—			
4	Junnar Town (Local Fund)	6	3	...
5	Baramati do. (do.)	3	...	2
6	Lonavla do. (do.)	8	2	...
7	Poona City (Municipal)	635	25	452
8	Poona Suburban (Municipal)	69	5	81
9	Poona Cantonment	405	17	388
10	Kirkee Cantonment	31	31	...
	NASIK DISTRICT—			
11	Nasik Town (Municipal)	254	112	95
12	Yeola do. (do.)	1	...	...
13	Malegaon do. (do.)	127	20	42
14	Deolali Cantonment	423	263	40
	THANA DISTRICT—			
15	Thana Town (Municipal)	151	72	29
16	Kalyan do. (do.)	117	65	28
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT—			
17	Bandra Town (Municipal)	986	47	527
18	Kurla do. (do.)	668	216	250
19	Santa Cruz Cantonment	49	26	23
	KOLABA DISTRICT—			
20	Panwel Town (Local Fund)	18	10	1
21	Alibag do. (do.)	33	9	...
22	Mahad do. (do.)	7	1	3

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
100·00	88·11	45·72	.....	702	.....
99·45	58·66	55·34	1,252 9 6	2,318	0 8 8
99·61	100·00	29·35	145 9 0	327	0 7 1
100·00	50·00	12·23	.....	103	.....
100·00	....	21·45	.....	304	.....
100·00	25·00	11·32	.....	121	.....
99·96	13·66	31·87	4,231 4 8	5,192	0 13 8
100·00	62·50	26·90	1,099 8 3	482	2 4 6
100·00	99·44	26·93	809 2 0	761	1 1 0
100·00	100·00	44·31	.....	442	.....
99·50	70·44	42·91	848 0 0	2,090	0 6 1
100·00	...	40·36	504 0 9	675	0 11 11
99·19	23·53	30·84	785 1 0	1,001	0 12 7
100·00	68·61	107·79	96 0 0	659	0 2 4
99·07	59·01	37·54	893 4 0	819	1 1 5
98·29	73·03	33·18	1,012 4 0	871	1 2 7
99·94	10·24	42·37	1,089 5 0	1,884	0 9 6
99·77	51·68	35·86	1,267 8 6	1,087	1 2 8
100·00	100·00	73·40	.....	149	.....
100·00	58·82	30·16	.....	254	.....
99·42	27·27	26·91	.....	179	.....
99·44	25·00	22·03	.....	179	.....

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	RATNAGIRI DISTRICT—		
23	Ratnagiri Town (Local Fund)	23,906	.....
24	Chiplun do. (do.)	13,056	.....
25	Malwan do. (do.)	29,817	.....
26	Vengurla do. (do.)	20,158	.....
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—		
27	Belgaum	41,204	1
28	Gokak	11,866	.....
29	Athani	13,561	.....
30	Belgaum Cantonment	8,220	S. A. S. 1
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—		
31	Dharwar	41,671	1
32	Hubli	89,982	1
33	Gadag-Betigeri	46,852	1
34	Ranebennur	16,967	.....
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT—		
35	Bijapur	39,747	1
36	Bagalkot	15,597	1
	KANARA DISTRICT—		
37	Karwar	16,122	1
38	Kumtha	14,554	.....
	SATARA DISTRICT—		
39	Satara	26,379	1
40	Wai	11,760	.....
41	Karad	14,479	.....
42	Ashta	11,251	.....
43	Islampur	10,737	.....

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 278	276	554						
R. 214	61	275	.....	554	251	210	492	62
P. 146	138	284						
R. 102	55	157	.....	284	141	128	273	10
P. 351	328	679						
R. 68	44	112	.....	679	422	225	678	1
P. 172	180	352						
R. 153	195	358	.....	352	168	145	338	14
P. 1,218	1,131	2,349						
R. 13,713	6,142	19,855	22,204	2,349	1,689	439	2,137	208
P. 237	249	486						
R. 455	167	622	1,108	486	274	164	444	42
P. 228	209	437						
R. 2,699	1,255	3,954	4,391	437	298	124	436	1
P. 112	107	219						
R. 301	417	718	937	219	150	40	190	27
P. 715	718	1,433						
R. 2,250	1,346	3,596	5,029	1,433	1,116	300	1,428	4
P. 1,239	1,267	2,506						
R. 2,323	1,823	4,156	6,662	2,506	2,206	159	2,382	124
P. 732	723	1,455						
R. 2,484	1,613	4,097	5,552	1,455	833	165	999	455
P. 263	281	544						
R. 99	12	111	655	544	431	92	526	18
P. 1,069	1,005	2,074						
R. 3,752	2,654	6,406	8,480	2,074	1,501	511	2,044	29
P. 540	537	1,077						
R. 4,024	1,978	6,002	7,079	1,077	728	322	1,074	2
P. 308	298	606						
R. 1,312	896	2,208	2,904	606	133	396	581	22
P. 92	73	165						
R. 64	12	76	241	165	32	110	165	...
P. 397	414	811						
R. 300	44	344	1,155	811	615	117	742	65
P. 177	204	381						
R. 58	9	67	448	381	288	75	365	16
P. 277	261	538						
R. 1,473	560	2,033	2,571	538	401	108	510	28
P. 157	145	302						
R. 15	2	17	319	302	213	61	281	21
P. 110	95	205						
R. ...	.....	...	205	205	161	31	192	13

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	RATNAGIRI DISTRICT—			
23	Ratnagiri Town (Local Fund)	275	...	275
24	Chiplun do. (do.)	157	42	103
25	Malwan do. (do.)	112	109	3
26	Vengurla do. (do.)	358	145	11
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—			
27	Belgaum	19,855	1,613	9,163
28	Gokak	622	66	125
29	Athani	3,954	1,528	1,188
30	Belgaum Cantonment	718	116	215
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—			
31	Dharwar	3,596	1,090	992
32	Hubli	4,156	1	4,148
33	Gadag-Betigeri	4,097	173	3,207
34	Ranebennur	111	14	52
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT—			
35	Bijapur	5,406	1,087	3,440
36	Bagalkot	6,002	2,662	2,161
	KANARA DISTRICT—			
37	Karwar	2,208	712	280
38	Kumtha	76	16	27
	SATARA DISTRICT—			
39	Satara	344	22	295
40	Wai	67	3	1
41	Karad	2,033	...	1,820
42	Ashta	17	6	2
43	Islampur	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of Successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
100·00	...	20·58	.....	492	.....
99·63	76·36	24·12	.....	315	.....
100·00	100·00	19·08	.....	787	.....
100·00	41·78	9·57	.....	483	.....
99·81	15·09	91·01	703 5 1	3,750	0 3 0
100·00	13·28	42·98	.....	510	.....
100·00	55·24	144·97	.....	1,964	.....
98·96	23·06	37·23	120 0 0	306	0 6 3
99·93	41·86	62·11	746 14 0	2,518	0 4 9
100·00	12·50	32·04	960 15 0	2,383	0 6 6
99·90	19·46	27·74	800 9 0	1,172	0 11 11
100·00	28·81	32·39	.....	543	.....
99·95	36·65	78·77	1,078 2 9	3,131	0 5 4
99·91	69·30	239·53	656 5 0	3,736	0 3 3
99·49	35·93	80·20	919 2 0	1,293	0 11 5
100·00	32·65	12·44	.....	181	.....
99·46	44·90	28·96	615 6 0	764	0 12 11
100·00	4·55	31·29	.....	368	.....
100·00	...	35·22	.....	510	.....
100·00	40·00	25·51	.....	287	.....
100·00	...	17·88	.....	192	.....

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT—		
44	Sholapur	144,654	2
45	Barsi	29,460	1
46	Pandharpur	27,610	1
	SURAT DISTRICT—		
47	Surat Town (Municipal)	98,936	3
48	Rander Town (Local Fund)	12,344	.....
49	Bulsar do. (do.)	19,481	.....
	BROACH DISTRICT—		
50	Broach Town (Municipal)	34,276	1
51	Jambusar Town (Local Fund)	11,734	.....
52	Ankleshwar do. (do.)	12,035	.....
	KAIRA DISTRICT—		
53	Kaira Town (Local Fund)	8,316	.....
54	Mehmedabad Town (do.)	7,116	.....
55	Nadiad Town (Municipal)	34,584	1
56	Borsad Town (Local Fund)	13,191	.....
57	Anand do. (do.)	11,660	.....
58	Umreth do. (do.)	14,779	.....
59	Dakore do. (do.)	8,493	.....
60	Kapadvanj do. (do.)	16,556	.....
	PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT—		
61	Godhra Town (Local Fund)	35,110	.....
62	Dohad do. (do.)	22,093	.....
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—		
63	Ahmedabad Town (Municipal)	310,000	5
64	Dhandhuka Town (Local Fund)	9,076	.....

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 4,002	3,860	7,862	5,757	7,862	5,167	2,155	7,499	363
R. 2,482	1,231	3,713						
P. 792	812	1,604	1,763	1,604	1,065	277	1,354	247
R. 113	46	159						
P. 674	696	1,370	2,820	1,370	1,030	79	1,112	257
R. 1,174	276	1,450						
P. 2,663	2,452	5,115	2,720	5,115	3,867	888	4,776	298
R. 2,066	979	3,045						
P. 240	243	483	625	483	182	132	321	161
R. 124	18	142						
P. 311	255	566	574	566	309	234	550	16
R. 6	2	8						
P. 1,092	1,105	2,197	2,717	2,197	1,752	401	2,153	36
R. 339	181	520						
P. 198	207	405	421	405	193	184	380	24
R. 9	7	16						
P. 241	189	430	437	430	318	70	391	39
R. 5	2	7						
P. 96	83	179	217	179	132	43	177	1
R. 33	5	38						
P. 96	91	187	230	187	136	140	176	8
R. 42	1	43						
P. 590	438	1,028	2,111	1,028	812	127	941	75
R. 758	325	1,083						
P. 297	242	539	768	539	293	181	479	60
R. 140	89	229						
P. 225	190	415	495	416	258	104	363	41
R. 300	180	480						
P. 277	249	526	600	527	411	61	473	44
R. 60	14	74						
P. 129	94	223	324	223	148	48	196	23
R. 74	27	101						
P. 277	284	561	707	561	390	132	524	31
R. 115	31	146						
P. 681	634	1,315	1,348	1,315	919	115	1,034	273
R. 27	6	33						
P. 348	324	672	725	672	542	73	617	55
R. 23	30	53						
P. 6,561	6,167	12,728	3,098	12,789	11,129	931	12,067	478
R. 1,954	811	2,765						
P. 202	181	383	396	383	270	78	352	27
R. 9	4	13						

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT—			
44	Sholapur	3,713	455	669
45	Barsi	159	60	62
46	Pandharpur	1,450	438	266
	SURAT DISTRICT—			
47	Surat Town (Municipal)	3,045	82	2,882
48	Rander Town (Local Fund)	142	30	37
49	Bulsar do. (do.)	8	5	2
	BROACH DISTRICT—			
50	Broach Town (Municipal)	520	143	275
51	Jambusar Town (Local Fund)	16	2	7
52	Ankleshwar do. (do.)	7	...	2
	KAIRA DISTRICT—			
53	Kaira Town (Local Fund) ...	33	12	10
54	Mehmedabad Town (do.) ...	43	8	8
55	Nadiad Town (Municipal)	1,083	68	605
56	Borsad Town (Local Fund)	229	26	161
57	Anand do. (do.)	480	16	100
58	Umreth do. (do.)	74	9	21
59	Dakor do. (do.)	101	1	56
60	Kapadvanj do. (do.)	146	40	43
	PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT—			
61	Godhra Town (Local Fund)	33	10	20
62	Dohad do. (do.)	53	20	12
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—			
63	Ahmedabad Town (Municipal)	2,765	5	2,744
64	Dhandhuka Town (Local Fund)... ...	13	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
100·00	21·52	54·99	2,496 12 3	7,954	0 5 3
99·78	61·86	48·00	952 0 0	1,414	0 10 10
100·00	36·99	56·18	1,066 15 10	1,551	0 11 0
99·15	50·31	24·42	2,249 8 9	4,858	0 7 5
99·69	28·57	28·43	.....	351	.....
100·00	32·22	28·49	.....	555	.....
99·63	58·37	66·99	825 8 0	2,296	0 5 9
99·74	22·22	32·55	.....	382	.....
100·00	...	32·49	.....	391	.....
99·44	42·86	22·73	.....	189	.....
98·32	22·86	25·85	.....	184	.....
98·74	14·23	29·18	852 15 0	1,009	0 13 6
100·00	33·24	38·24	.....	505	.....
96·80	4·21	58·23	.....	379	.....
97·93	16·98	32·61	.....	482	.....
98·00	2·22	23·20	.....	197	.....
98·87	38·83	34·07	.....	564	.....
99·23	76·92	29·73	.....	1,044	.....
100·00	48·78	28·83	.....	637	.....
98·02	23·81	38·94	5,598 5 0	12,972	0 7 5
98·87	...	38·78	.....	352	.....

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*		
65	Viramgam Town (Local Fund)	18,965	.....
66	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,492	1
67	Dholka Town (Local Fund)	13,743	.....
	EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT—		
68	Jalgaon Town (Municipal)	34,375	1
69	Bhusawal do. (do.)	27,989	1
	All other Towns (do.)	125,205	3
	WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT—		
70	Dhulia Town (Municipal)	39,989	1
71	Nandurbar Town (do.)	16,919	1
72	All other Towns (do.)	37,740	.....
	KARACHI DISTRICT—		
73	Karachi Town (Municipal)	254,031	6
74	Tatta Town (do.)	9,635	.....
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT—		
75	Hyderabad Town (Municipal)	86,021	1
76	Do. Cantonment	4,530	1
	THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT—		
77	Umarkote Town (Municipal)	3,841	.....
	LARKANA DISTRICT—		
78	Larkana Town (Municipal)	26,841	1

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
					Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
Male.	Female.	Total.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 349	324	673	1,045	673	352	166	525	141
R. 270	102	372						
P. 79	51	130	1,522	130	79	30	109	8
R. 742	650	1,392						
P. 319	344	663	684	663	446	95	541	122
R. 15	6	21						
P. 1,036	913	1,949	1,991	1,949	1,583	266	1,850	96
R. 29	13	42						
P. 618	623	1,241	1,550	1,241	752	177	931	307
R. 224	85	309						
P. 2,412	2,335	4,747	1,904	4,747	3,467	961	4,428	304
R. 882	84	966						
P. 748	714	1,462	4,818	1,462	1,168	161	1,337	125
R. 1,613	1,743	3,356						
P. 293	278	571	928	571	434	78	512	59
R. 1	1	2						
P. 694	540	1,234		1,234	742	399	1,141	93
R. 44	6	50						
P. 7,461	6,969	14,430	6,708	14,459	7,711	3,078	11,630	2,714
R. 17,315	8,510	25,825						
P. 90	90	180	...	180	56	108	175	8
R. 2	5	7						
P. 1,464	1,464	2,928	13,458	2,930	1,240	1,052	2,317	562
R. 6,510	4,020	10,530						
P. 32	28	60	60	60	34	23	60	...
R. 2	.....	2						
P. 35	30	65	...	65	39	24	63	2
R. 24	.....	24						
P. 364	316	680	741	680	394	285	679	1
R. 52	9	61						

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*			
65	Viramgam Town (Local Fund)	372	8	128
66	Ahmedabad Cantonment	1,392	36	...
67	Dholka Town (Local Fund)	21	1	10
	EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT—			
68	Jalgaon Town (Municipal)	42	19	18
69	Bhusawal do. (do.)	309	64	117
	All other Towns (do.)	966	247	331
	WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT—			
70	Dhulia Town (Municipal)	3,356	13	3,295
71	Nandurbar Town (Municipal)	2	...	1
72	All other Towns (Municipal)	50	8	17
	KARACHI DISTRICT—			
73	Karachi Town (Municipal)	25,825	...	25,825
74	Tatta Town (Municipal)	7	4	1
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT—			
75	Hyderabad Town (Municipal)	10,530	115	9,328
76	Do. Cantonment	2	2	...
	THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT—			
77	Umarkot Town (Municipal)	24	3	...
	LARKANA DISTRICT—			
78	Larkana Town (Municipal)	61	1	60

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
98·68	3·28	28·10	.....	533	.....
85·83	2·58	58·25	.....	145	.....
100·00	9·10	39·43	.....	542	.....
99·84	79·17	54·37	683 13 0	1,869	0 5 10
99·68	38·02	35·54	685 13 0	995	0 11 0
99·89	38·90	37·42	2,833 10 6	4,685	0 9 1
100·00	21·13	33·80	895 1 3	1,350	0 10 7
100·00	·00	30·28	1,845 13 6	512	1 1 9
100·00	24·24	30·45		1,149	
99·02	...	45·78	10,157 1 6	11,630	0 13 11
100·00	3·04	31·25	.....	179	.....
97·85	9·57	25·38	5,359 9 0	2,432	2 3 3
100·00	100·00	13·69	.....	62	.....
100·00	12·50	17·18	.....	66	.....
100·00	100·00	25·33	622 0 0	680	0 14 10

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	SUKKUR DISTRICT—		
79	Sukkur Town (Municipal)	69,277	1
80	Shikarpur do. (do.)	62,505	1
81	Rohri do. (do.)	16,900	1
	UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT—		
82	Jacobabad Town (Municipal)	15,748	1
83	Bombay City	1,161,383	9
	Total of Towns ...	4,005,917	61 M. O. 4
	Total of Dispensary Staff ...	.....	10
	Total of Private Medical Practitioners ...	.....	.....
	Total of Railway Dispensaries ...	.....	19
	Grand Total ...	21,855,300	404 M. O. 33

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
					Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
Male.	Female.	Total.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 851	727	1,578	1,688	1,578	1,020	534	1,554	24
R. 83	27	110						
P. 957	877	1,834	1,975	1,834	1,216	606	1,824	10
R. 122	19	141						
P. 193	171	364	369	364	201	152	354	10
R. 4	1	5						
P. 180	156	336	367	336	217	110	330	6
R. 28	3	31						
P. 15,590	15,108	30,698	9,990	30,698	20,926	7,264	28,273	2,259
R. 41,457	17,753	59,210						
P. 72,680	69,246	141,926	4,682	142,020	99,070	29,161	130,041	11,180
R. 117,835	58,631	176,456						
P. 332	104	436	1,292	436	157	45	426	2
R. 11,829	656	12,485						
P. 16	12	28	...	28	17	8	27	...
R. 19	16	35						
P. 1,024	855	1,879	306	1,879	988	473	1,619	87
R. 2,999	938	3,937						
P. 373,676	354,986	728,662	2,808	728,801	489,756	177,840	678,515	46,435
R. 357,410	141,290	498,700						

STATEMENT

No.	B Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	SUKKUR DISTRICT—			
79	Sukkur Town (Municipal)	110	13	31
80	Shikarpur do. (do.)	141	48	44
81	Rohri do. (do.)	5	...	1
	UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT—			
82	Jacobabad Town (Municipal)	31	7	20
83	Bombay City	59,210	...	59,210
	Total of Towns ...	176,456	12,791	136,009
	Total of Dispensary Staff ...	12,485	7,986	921
	Total of Private Medical Practitioners ...	35	12	14
	Total of Railway Dispensaries ...	3,937	1,482	1,229
	Grand Total ...	498,719	106,499	243,130

* Cost of Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, excluding profit made by sale of

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
100·00	16·46	22·62	1,034 4 0	1,567	0 10 7
100·00	49·48	29·95	831 6 6	1,872	0 7 10
100·00	...	20·95	456 0 0	354	1 4 7
100·00	63·64	21·40	558 0 0	337	1 10 6
99·42	...	24·34	55,385 9 11	28,273	1 15 4
99·38	31·59	35·64	1,16,024 8 6	142,832	0 13 4
98·15	69·05	.....	.....	.....	.....
96·42	57·14	.....	.....	.....	.....
90·34	54·72	.....	*51,792 8 8	.....	.....
99·43	41·66	31·52	5,49,620 9 8	773,462	0 11 4

lymph to persons outside the Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT

Sum

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Districts excluding Towns ...	584,303	305,757	584,438	305,806	99·47	41·93
Towns	141,926	176,456	142,020	176,456	99·38	31·69
By Dispensary Staff ...	436	12,485	436	12,485	98·15	69·05
By Private Medical Practitioners.	28	35	28	35	96·42	57·14
By Railway Dispensaries ...	1,879	3,937	1,879	3,937	90·34	54·92
Total ...	728,662	498,700	728,801	498,719	99·43	41·66

No. I—*concld.*

mary.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.
Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One and under six years.				
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
340	2,512	389,524	148,133	32·49	...	...	...
68	4,682	99,070	20,161	35·64	...	...	...
10	1,292	157	45	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	8	...	...	...	...
19	306	988	473	...	...	...	...
437	2,808	489,756	177,840	31·52	549,620 9 8	773,462	0 11 4

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated in each

Establishment.	Persons Primarily			
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended			
	1926-1927.		1927-1928.	
Districts excluding Towns	504,987	449,538	508,298	451,750
Towns (Municipalities and Cantonment) ...	116,422	79,511	102,218	78,887
Dispensaries and Medical Officers	773	514	808	609
Total ...	622,182	529,563	611,324	531,246

Establishment.	Persons Primarily			
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended			
	1931-1932.		1932-1933.	
Districts excluding Towns	523,779	485,528	571,173	534,066
Towns (Municipalities and Cantonment) ...	115,488	93,034	135,389	121,154
Dispensaries and Medical Officers	766	751	3,561	3,121
Total ...	640,033	579,313	710,123	658,341

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

No. II.

primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were of the undermentioned official years.

VACCINATED.

Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
ON 31ST MARCH					
1925-1929.		1929-1930.		1930-1931.	
509,413	453,556	507,869	452,710	497,071	451,608
99,365	81,075	151,621	104,816	95,819	78,811
1,348	1,229	2,791	2,457	1,902	1,577
610,126	535,860	662,281	559,983	594,792	531,991

VACCINATED—*continued.*

Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
ON 31ST MARCH—*continued.*					
1933-1934.		1934-1935.		1935-1936	
569,018	532,305	577,037	537,301	584,393	546,402
116,445	105,967	153,690	140,390	141,925	130,041
3,114	2,806	3,057	2,806	2,343	2,072
688,577	641,078	733,784	680,497	728,662	678,515

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.